The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5225 號五十二百二千五第 日四初月七年戊申治同 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 15TH AUGUST, 1874. 六拜禮 號五十月八英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

August 14, HOCHUNG, Chinese steamer, 849, Petersen, Canton August 13th, General. —CHINESE.

August 14, WATER LILY, British bark, 379, J. Heddle, from Whampoa.

August 14, ORISSA, British steamer, 1,100, W. H. Pockley, Yokohama August 5th, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Departures.

August 14, BOMBAY, str., for Yokohama.
August 14, NINGPO, str., for Shanghai.
August 14, MIRZAPORE, str., for Shanghai.
August 14, YOTTUNG, str., for Swatow.
August 14, MALVINA, for Touron.
August 14, LESMONA, for Cape of Good Hope.
August 14, PALMA, for Tientsin.
August 14, EMILE MARIE, for Saigon.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, AUGUST 14TH.

Hochung, str., for Shanghai.
Lesmona, for Cape of Good Hope.
Anna Bella for Macao.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Orissa*, str., from Yokohama:—
4 Officers of the str. *Madras*.

TO DEPART.

The following passengers proceed by the P. & O. Co.'s str. *Teheran*, to-day, at noon:—
For Singapore.—Rev. and Mrs. D. McGilvary and 2 children, Miss S. A. Bradley, and 3 Chinese. For Venice.—Mr. C. F. Rowland. For Southampton.—Mrs. Stockhausen, 1 child and maid servant, and Messrs. Tolliday and J. B. Blake.

Reports.

The British steamship *Orissa* reports left Yokohama on August 5th at 7 a.m. To Oosama fine weather; thence to Van Diemen's Straits had S.E. gale with furious squalls and tremendous sea, with misty thick weather, and unable to make the Straits; on the 7th a very heavy sea came on board, doing considerable damage and killing a seaman; on the 9th, weather clearing, passed Choshakoff at 4.20 p.m.; thence to arrival fine weather; experienced during the passage very strong adverse currents.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	From.	Dates.
Deogaum	Cardiff	Jan. 15
Alejandro	New York	Feb. 10
Frances	Shields	Feb. 19
Aracan	London	March 3
Atlantic	Penarth	March 21
J. Christian	Cuxhaven	March 24
Dan	Cuxhaven	April 5
Cleopatra	Penarth	April 8
North American	Liverpool	April 20
Sir Harry Parkes	London	May 10
W. G. Plater	Cardiff	May 12
Falcon	London	May 23
Frederick Tudor	Cardiff	May 29
Eugenio	Cardiff	June 2
Hopewell	London	June 4
Kinfauns Castle	London	June 13
Caranjah	Cuxhaven	June 13
Marina	Penarth	June 18
Stefano	Penarth	June 20
Lord Macaulay	Liverpool	June 23
Beemah	London	June 24
Hector(s)	Liverpool	June 27
Canton	Falmouth	June 29
Hamilton	Cardiff	June 29
Chinaman	London	July 10

Auction Sales to-day.

None.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,
F. PEIL,
tf 1671 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND at the rate of 16 % per annum, or $6 per share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held this day, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after TUESDAY next, the 21st instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the Office of the Company for Warrants.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 18th July, 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
EDWARD NORTON & Co.
tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire in the above Company at current rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1617 Hongkong, 1st October, 1873.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
A discount of 20 % allowed.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1863 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....1,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—The Hon. R. ROWETT.
Ad. Andrè, Esq. | H. Hopping, Esq.
E. R. Belilios, Esq. | Thos. Pyke, Esq.
J. F. Cordes, Esq. | S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
A. F. Heard, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.
Manager.
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 8th August, 1874.

THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1863.
CAPITAL, £500,000.
HEAD OFFICE, BRISBANE.
DIRECTORS:
HON. F. H. HART, M.L.C., Chairman.
HON. A. B. BUCHANAN, M.L.C.
HON. THOS. M'ILWRAITH, M.L.A.
AUDITORS:
FREDERICK ORME DARYALL, Esq.
W. F. DIGBY, Esq.
GENERAL MANAGER:
E. R. DRURY.
BRANCHES:
BEENLEIGH.
CHARTERS TOWERS.
COOKTOWN.
GYMPIE.
MARYBOROUGH.
MILLCHESTER.
ROCKHAMPTON.
ROMA.
STANTHORPE.
TOOWOOMBA.
TOWNSVILLE.
AGENTS IN LONDON:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON;
THE NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.
AGENTS IN NEW SOUTH WALES:
THE CITY BANK.
THE MERCANTILE BANK OF SYDNEY.
AGENTS IN VICTORIA, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, AND WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.
AGENTS IN NEW ZEALAND:
THE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.
AGENTS IN NEW YORK:
MESSRS. LAIDLAW & CO.
AGENTS IN SAN FRANCISCO:
THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.
AGENTS IN INDIA AND THE EAST:
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
6m 1139] [July 21, 1874.

THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN BANK, (LIMITED.)
412, CAL'A ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
London Office.....3, *Angel Court*.
New York Agents, J. & W. SELIGMAN & Co., 21, *Broad Street*.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK.....$6,000,000.

WILL receive Deposits, open Accounts, make Collections, buy and sell Exchange and Bullion, loan Money, and issue Letters of Credit available throughout the world.
FRED. F. LOW, } *Managers.*
1y 1887] IGN. STEINHART, }

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 25th July, 1854, and 31st December, 1866.
RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

	Francs.	*£ Sterling.*
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	80,000,000	3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....	20,000,000	800,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
LONDON AGENCY.—144, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
AGENCIES.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Roubaix, Brussels, Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Saigon, Saint Denis (Ile de la Réunion,) and Yokohama.
LONDON BANKERS—UNION BANK OF LONDON.
HONGKONG AGENCY.
Interest Allowed
On current deposit accounts at the rate of 2 % per annum on the monthly minimum balances.
On Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months 2 % per annum.
" 6 " 3 % " "
" 12 " 4 % " "
A. PHILIPPE,
Acting Manager.
Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.
876 Hongkong, 22nd July, 1874.

THE INTERNATIONAL ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF LONDON intend ERECTING an ICE MANUFACTORY in this Colony in the course of next month, and will be able to commence working at an early date; Guarantee to deliver best and clear crystal ICE at reduced prices.
Further particulars will appear in due course.
1m 1121 Hongkong, 17th July, 1874.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition; Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1y 925 June 15

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE—REDUCED PRICE $1.
Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the Public of HONGKONG, HO NAM, AND CANTON, that he has shops established at these places in the name of HING KEE.
In HONGKONG, at the Central Market, No. 12, he has constantly on hand BEEF, MUTTON, POULTRY, BREAD, VEGETABLES, and OILMAN'S STORES, &c., of the best quality.
In HO NAM and CANTON SHOPS, the foregoing articles, with the addition of SPIRITS, SODA WATER, &c., and GAME when in season.
Gentlemen and Families desirous of patronizing him, are requested to apply at his shops as above, where a list of prices of articles will be furnished, which will be supplied at the *same rate* all the year round.
HING KEE.
1y 742 Hongkong, 13th May, 1874.

To be Let.

TO LET,
With Possession on 1st August.
A COMFORTABLE Summer HOUSE in Macao, situated in a splendid locality, Rua da Boa Vista, opposite Mr. M. A. DOS REMEDIOS' Garden, having a Spacious Terrace and a Nice Garden quite open to sea breezes, commanding a fine view of the whole harbour.
Apply to
L. A. DE GRACA,
Royal Hotel.
13d 1186 Macao, 28th July, 1874.

TO LET.
A HOUSE on Carlton Terrace, Spring Gardens. Water laid on. Terms, moderate.
Apply to
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 771 Hongkong, 18th May, 1874.

TO LET.
THE whole, or part, of the Residence known as "THE HERMITAGE."
Apply to
T. ALGAR,
9, Hollywood Road.
tf 977 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1874.

TO LET.
TWO ROOMS, No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Apply to
A. MILLAR & Co.,
Plumbers, &c.
tf 874 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

TO LET.
THE PREMISES at present occupied by THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Queen's Road.
Apply to
G. FALCONER.
tf 1070 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

TO LET,
With Possession on the 1st of March.
THE Business PREMISES and Dwelling HOUSE on Queen's Road, at present in the occupation of Messrs. LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. Apply to
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 41 Hongkong, 6th January, 1874.

TO LET,
(Furnished if required.)
A THREE-STOREY Comfortable HOUSE in a respectable locality, Hollywood Road, having Nine Rooms, and a fine view of the whole Harbour. Rent moderate. Address "A.," care of this paper.
tf 935 Hongkong, 16th June, 1874.

TO LET,
With Possession on 1st May.
THE OFFICE now occupied by the HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY Co.
Apply to the
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
tf 526 Hongkong, 6th April, 1874.

TO LET,
With immediate possession.
THE HOUSE No. 7, Aberdeen Street. Water and Gas laid on.
Apply to
A. F. ALVES.
tf 920 Hongkong, 13th June, 1874.

TO LET,
With Possession on the 1st September.
THE Pleasant PREMISES, known as "THE HUT," at present in the occupation of J. M. ARMSTRONG, Esq.
Also,
One of the two Central HOUSES at the Albany, recently occupied by W. H. BRERETON, Esq. Immediate possession can be had.
tf 1216 Hongkong, 4th August, 1874.

TO LET.
From 1st June next.
OFFICES in Hunt's Building, Peddar's Wharf. Apply to
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 782 Hongkong, 19th May, 1874.

TO LET.
With Immediate Possession.
TWO Large and very Comfortable HOUSES, Nos. 3 and 4, and a GODOWN, No. 4A, on M. Lot 65, Praya East, lately occupied by Mr. C. F. GUILD, U.S. Navy Paymaster.
Apply to
SPANISH PROCURATION,
10, Caine Road.
1m 1209 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1874.

TO LET.
With possession on the 1st July.
BOULDER LODGE, at present in the occupation of C. S. SHERWOOD, Esq.
Apply to
G. FALCONER.
tf 838 Hongkong, 29th May, 1874.

TO LET.
FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchai.
Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 1201 Hongkong, 1st August, 1874.

TO LET.
HOUSES Nos. 2, 4, and 6, in Hollywood Road, lately forming part of the "Hotel d'Europe." Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 783 Hongkong, 19th May, 1874.

TO LET.
THE PREMISES situate in Queen's Road Central, known as the "CROWN AND ANCHOR TAVERN." Apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 834 Hongkong, 29th May, 1874.

TO LET,
With immediate possession.
NO. 103, Queen's Road, OFFICE and DWELLING HOUSE, with GODOWNS attached, lately occupied by Messrs. SANDERS & Co.

DWELLING HOUSES.
Alexandra Terrace.
No. 13, Gage Street.
" 8, Gough Street.
" 19B, Hollywood Road, Water and Gas laid on.

DWELLING HOUSES.
With possession from 1st May.
No. 20, Stanley Street, formerly in the occupation of Dr. E. YOUNG.
No. 46, Peel Street, formerly in the occupation of J. R. ANTON, Esq. Water and Gas laid on.
For particulars, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf. 563 Hongkong, 14th April, 1874.

G. O. ROGERS, D.D.S., (Successor to Dr. V. D. COLLINS,) DENTIST,
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD,
tf 247. Hongkong, 13th February, 1874.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORBAR & SONS, Arbroath.
ARNHOLD KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE RISKS.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.
A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.
FIRE RISKS.
Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.
A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance, such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
1y. 1. Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

Intimations.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Company's Office has this day been REMOVED to No. 39, Queen's Road, the Premises formerly occupied by Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., over THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
1m 1210 Hongkong, 1st August, 1874.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1873.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the Year ending 31st December last, in order that the Distribution of *Twenty-five per cent.* (25 %) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors, may be arranged. Returns not rendered *prior to the 31st October next*, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
3m 1203 Hongkong, 1st August, 1874.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1873.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the year ended 31st December, 1873, in order that the distribution of Twenty per cent. (20 %) of the Net Profits reserved for Contributors, may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims nor alterations subsequently admitted.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
3m 1202 Hongkong, 1st August, 1874.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1873.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a list of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the Distribution of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) of the Nett Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged.
Returns, not rendered *prior to the 31st October next*, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
4m 1029 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

NOTICE.

NEITHER the Captain, Owners, nor Agents of the Peruvian Ship "*Emigrante*" will be responsible for any debts contracted by the Officers and Crew of the said vessel.
tf 1042 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1874.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

THE above Granite-floored DOCK has lately been LENGTHENED to 400 *feet* over all, and is now capable of receiving vessels up to 380 feet on the keel. The breadth of the Dock at the bottom is 40 feet, at the top 80 feet, and the width at the entrance is 59 feet. Depth of water on the sill 13 feet at average neap, and 17 feet at average spring tides.
The Dock has a Caisson Gate, and is pumped out by steam.
A new FOUNDRY for large iron and brass castings has recently been added.
The Machine Shop contains a 12-inch Screw Cutting Gap-lathe, Small Lathes, Drilling and Screwing Machines, Steam-Saw Mill, Large Smithy, &c., &c.
Dry Godowns are on the premises, available for stowage of cargo, &c.
A large stock of Timber, Metal, and other Dock-yard Material always on hand.
Vessels docked for examination, remetalled, repaired, repairs also done in harbour; and iron ships and steamers cleaned and painted, at moderate charges. Particulars can be obtained at the Dock, or on application to the undersigned.
The Steam Tug *Woosung* is in thorough working order, and is available at all times to tow vessels to or from sea, at reasonable rates.
JOHN FORSTER & Co.
tf 1039 Foochow, 18th June, 1873.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the undermentioned Local Insurance Offices will charge the following Rates of Premium per Steamers *via* Suez Canal, being those now current in London.

	W.A.	F.P.A.
HANKOW to LONDON:—		
Tea per Mail Steamers	2¾	2
" all other Steamers	3½	2¾
SHANGHAI or FOOCHOW to LONDON:—		
Tea per Mail Steamers	2¾	1½
" all other Steamers	3	2¼
Silk per Mail Steamers	1½	1½
" all other Steamers	2¼	2
CANTON WATERS to LONDON:		
Tea per Mail Steamers	1¾	1¼
" all other Steamers	2¼	2
Silk per Mail Steamers	1¼	1
" all other Steamers	2	1¾
AMOY to NEW YORK:—		
Tea by Steamers	2¾	2

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents, "Canton Insurance Office."
N. J. EDE,
Secretary, "Union Insurance Society of Canton."
For "The North China Insurance Company,"
REGINALD D. STARKEY,
Agent.
tf 774 Hongkong, 16th May, 1874.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1873.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.
This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for uninterest dividend of 15 % for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1874.

Intimations.

THE NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL—*Shanghai Taels* 2,000,000, in 1,000 *Shares of Taels* 2,000 *each.*

PAID-UP CAPITAL—*Shanghai Taels* 600,000, *or Taels* 600 *per Share.*

Payment of FIRST CALL *of Taels* 600 *per Share to be made on Allotment.*

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE:
E. H. LAVERS, Esq.,
Messrs. Gilman & Co.
A. G. WOOD, Esq.,
Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.
J. T. BRAND, Esq.,
Messrs. Brand Bros. & Co.
J. A. MAITLAND, Esq.,
Messrs. Thorne Bros. & Co.
JAMES HARE, Esq.,
Messrs. Turner & Co.
C. L. GRANT, Esq.,
Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co.

BANKERS:
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

SECRETARY:
HERBERT S. MORRIS, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE:
SHANGHAI.

BRANCHES:
LONDON (25, CORNHILL, E.C.),
HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA.

AT a General Meeting held at Shanghai on the 16th June, 1874, the following Resolutions were proposed and passed unanimously:—
1st.—That a Company, to be called "THE NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY," shall be formed for a further period of three years, commencing from the 1st day of January, 1875, and terminating on the 31st day of December, 1877.
2nd.—That the present Court of Directors be elected to act as a Provisional Committee, with power to add to their number, for the purpose of drawing up a Prospectus, receiving applications for, and allotting the Shares.
The net profits of the Company will be divided amongst the Shareholders in the following ratio, viz.:—
One-third (33⅓ %) in proportion to the number of Shares held by each.
Two-thirds (66⅔ %) as bonus on premium paid by Shareholders.
Power will be taken under the Deed of Settlement to register the Company, and establish it on a permanent basis, in lieu of a triennial copartnership, at any period during the term, should the "Joint Stock Companies' Act" be made applicable to Companies in Shanghai.
Notice is hereby given that applications for Shares in the undermentioned form will be received at the Offices of the Company or through its Agents at the several Ports in the East until the 30th September, 1874, and from London until the 31st October, 1874.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.
To the Provisional Committee of the NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.
Form 1475-77.)
GENTLEMEN,
hereby request that you will allot to shares in the above Company, and agree to accept such shares, or any less number you may allot to ; and agree to pay the first call of Tls. 600 per share, and all subsequent calls, and to subscribe the Deed of Settlement when required to do so.
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
.....
Forms of application for Shares can be obtained at the Head Office, or by application to the Agents of the Company.
1174 Shanghai, 22nd June, 1874.

DISSOLVED PERUVIAN GUANO
PREPARED BY
OHLENDORFF & CO.,
LONDON, ANTWERP, HAMBURG, AND EMMERICH-ON-RHINE.
GUARANTEED TO CONTAIN
Nitrogen equal to 10 per cent. of Non-Volatile Ammonia.
20 " Soluble } Guano Phosphate.
4 " Insoluble }
THIS Manure is prepared from *genuine Peruvian Government Guano*. The result of its special treatment is that the Ammonia is fixed, the Phosphates in the Raw Guano rendered soluble, and the Manure brought into the condition of a free dry powder.
It loses nothing from exposure to the atmosphere, or to the heat of the sun. It is offered to the farmer with a *Guarantee* of its composition, and is, in fact, the richest and, considering the quality, the cheapest *Guaranteed Manure* at present in the market. Its fertilising properties are such as will enable the consumer to derive the greatest economical advantage from the use of Guano.

APPLICATION OF DISSOLVED PERUVIAN GUANO TO COLONIAL PRODUCE.
SUGAR CANE.—Dissolved Peruvian Guano produces strong and succulent canes, rich in crystallizable sugar, *without detriment to the* productive power of the land. From 3 to 4 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre is a good dressing for Sugar Cane.
INDIAN CORN.—Three to 4 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre exercises a powerful effect upon Indian Corn, and largely increases this crop.
RICE.—We should strongly recommend the use of 2 to 3 cwts. per acre for Rice, for, although irrigation is generally solely relied upon as a means of producing a good crop of Rice, there can be no doubt that, in addition to irrigation, 2 or 3 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre will be highly beneficial.
TEA.—Judging from the limited experience at our command with regard to the manuring of Tea plantations, we confidently recommend it to planters, whose reports we shall be glad to receive.
COTTON.—The yield of Cotton has of late years been greatly increased by the use of artificial manures, containing a fair proportion of ammonia and much soluble phosphate of lime, potash, and other alkaline salts. Dissolved Peruvian Guano meets the requirements of the Cotton plant, inasmuch as it furnishes all the elements of fertility which are calculated to promote the luxuriant growth of the same. If the increase in quantity be made the chief object, 4 to 5 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre will prove most advantageous; but if greater care be given to the fine quality of the Cotton, the use of 2 to 3 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano, together with 2 to 3 cwts. of mineral superphosphate, per acre, will be found to answer better.
OHLENDORFF & CO.,
OFFICES—110, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.
WORKS—AT PLAISTOW (NEAR VICTORIA DOCK,) LONDON, E.C.
N.B.—In applying Dissolved Guano, and, Indeed, all concentrated Artificial Manures, it is desirable to mix them with about twice their bulk of dry earth, sifted vegetable ashes, or similar substances, so as to secure an even distribution of the manure, and to prevent its coming into direct contact with the seed.
IT SHOULD ALWAYS BE KEPT DRY TO AVOID LOSS.
For further particulars, apply to
MEYER, ALABOR & Co.,
Hongkong.
tf 671 Hongkong, April 2nd, 1874.

Intimations.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this CORPORATION will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of August current, at Three o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1874.
By order of the Court of Directors,
JAMES GREIG,
Chief Manager.
15d 1228 Hongkong, 4th August, 1874.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the REGISTERS of SHARES of the CORPORATION will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 19th day of August current (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.
By order of the Court of Directors,
JAMES GREIG,
Chief Manager.
15d 1229 Hongkong, 4th August, 1874.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, Club Chambers, at 3 P.M. on MONDAY, the 24th August, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, and the Report of the Directors.
By Order of the Board,
ROBERT DUNCAN,
Secretary.
22d 1217 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1874.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer Books of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 8th till the 22nd August, 1874, both days inclusive.
By order,
ROBERT DUNCAN,
Secretary.
20d 1218 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN Extraordinary MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Company's New Office, 39, Queen's Road, Victoria, at half-past Three o'clock in the afternoon of TUESDAY, the 25th August instant, for the purpose of confirming the Resolution passed at the Meeting of the 11th idem.
By order,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
15d 1262 Hongkong, 12th August, 1874.

COALS Landed and Stored by the Undersigned in the Spacious Coal-Sheds, Wanchi, lately in the occupation of Messrs. R. S. WALKER & Co.
J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co.
1m 1232 Hongkong, 6th August, 1874.

EAST POINT IRON STORE.

FOR SALE, ex P. & O. Steamer *Malwa*—
LOWMOOR PLATE IRON, 4 by 8 by ⅜
" " 3½ by 8 by ⅜
" " 3 by 7 by ⅜
" " 3 by 8 by ½
" " 3 by 7 by ½
" " 3 by 8 by ½
" " 3 by 6 by ½
L. L. BUSH,
Superintendent.
tf 1061 Hongkong, 4th July, 1874.

CHEROOTS, CIGARS.

Campbell's Plantation Brand CIGARS.
Campbell's Dindigul Brand CHEROOTS.
Campbell's Trichinopoly Brand CHEROOTS.
TERMS—Cash.
Apply to
MESSRS. CAMPBELL & Co.,
Plantation Works,
Dindigul,
Madras Presidency.
730]

BROWN, JONES & CO., UNDERTAKERS, &c.,
OFFICE—No. 9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
Memorial Stones and Monuments erected.
tf 137 Hongkong, 21st January, 1873.

NOW READY.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrapper.....$1.50
Neatly Bound.....$2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

THE SWISS LLOYDS' TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY, WINTERTHUR.
Capital.
Co-insures with French Lloyd, Paris, Fcs. 7,000,000
AND WITH
French Company, Paris.....5,000,000
THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies on Marine Risks to all parts of the World at Current Rates, allowing usual Brokerage.
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
Agents.
1y 1043 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ %) will be allowed by this Agency on risks to ports in CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and the STRAITS.
On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10 %) only.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
tf 131 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. PAUL S. FORBES, in our firm in Hongkong and China, ceased on the 1st instant.
Our partners now consist of Mr. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM, Mr. W. H. FORBES, Mr. F. B. FORBES, Mr. W. S. FITZ, Mr. JOHN M. FORBES, Jr., Mr. S. W. POMEROY, Jr., Mr. F. D. HITCH, and Mr. H. de C. FORBES.
RUSSELL & Co.
3m 941 Hongkong, 17th June, 1874.

I HAVE this day Established myself at this port, as Merchant and Commission Agent, under the style and firm of
H. B. MEYER.
tf 1233 Ningpo, 1st August, 1874.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. GUSTAV HITZEROTH in our firm, in Canton and Hongkong, cease to-day, and Mr. WILHELM ROST becomes a partner in our business from the 1st proximo.
CARLOWITZ & Co.
tf 1019 Hongkong, 30th June, 1874.

NOTICE.

I HAVE Established myself at this Port as Merchant and Commission Agent.
A. MACG. HEATON.
tf 491 Hongkong, 31st March, 1874.

Intimations.

FOR MANILA.

THE Steamship
"FORMOSA,"
Captain Morales, will leave for the above Port TO-DAY, the 15th instant, at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
2d 1274 Hongkong, 14th August, 1874.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship
"GALLEY OF LORNE,"
Captain Burgoyne, will leave for the above Port at 5 P.M. TO-DAY, the 15th instant.
For Passage, apply to
GILMAN & Co.
1277 Hongkong, 15th August, 1874.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship
"GLENFINLAS,"
Captain Wilcox, R.N.R., will leave for the above Port at daylight TO-MORROW, the 16th inst.
For Passage, apply to
GILMAN & Co.
1

"THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY" FOR 1874.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the TWELFTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

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A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

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Ningpo..... „ KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai..... „ HALL & HOLTZ.
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Hiogo, Osaka...THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Yokohama.....Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
„ .....Mr. C. D. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila.....Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Singapore.....*Straits Times* Office.
London.....Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
„ ..... „ GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
„ .....Messrs. BATES, HENDY & Co.
San Francisco, Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York.....Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co 37, Park Row

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 15TH, 1874.

SINCE the departure of the last homeward mail, the news with reference to the Formosa difficulty has been as vague as the information upon this curious business has been from the first. It is stated upon grounds, which are as reliable as any available in such a matter, that both the Chinese and Japanese are making preparations for hostilities; but at the same time, the former seem to be perfectly willing to settle the affair upon amicable grounds, and, as curiously illustrative of the anomalies connected with this so-called war, a Japanese corvette was quite recently lying quietly at anchor in Shanghai. If there is to be a war between China and Japan the *casus belli* upon which it will be based has arisen long ago, namely, the invasion of Formosa by Japanese troops; but from the published despatches and notifications it does not appear that the Chinese base their complaint against the Japanese upon this, but rather upon their having seen fit to continue in the island after having chastised the tribes who were actually guilty of maltreating their countrymen. This, it would appear, anomalous as such a position must seem to people who judge by home standards, the Chinese were willing to permit; but the event has developed a new phase of matters in which the Chinese seem to be repeating of the false step which they took at the initiative.

The present state of affairs seems to be somewhat as follows, so far as can be judged from the information as yet available. The Japanese complained through their Ambassador at Peking that some of their subjects had been maltreated by the Formosans, and demanded redress for the injury. In the course of the negotiations, the Chinese authorities seem to have dropped some remarks to the effect that the Japanese might, if they saw fit, go to Formosa and obtain redress themselves. This has been denied by the supporters of the Chinese, but the fact, as above stated, appears to be fully admitted by the Chinese themselves. At least it is admitted impliedly, as in the proclamation which the Chinese Commissioner issued in Formosa he only complains of the Japanese staying in the island after having chastised the actually guilty parties, not of their having in the first instance come to Formosa for redress. The Japanese, however, having succeeded in chastising their immediate enemies, do no show any disposition to quit the position they have obtained, and it appears that they have made the payment of a million dollars to cover the expense of the expedition, the terms of their doing so. To this demand the Chinese do not appear willing to accede, and according to last accounts this question was being debated, and was apparently the only one upon which the event of the expedition seemed likely to turn. Whether influenced by the magnitude of the sum demanded or a tardy sense of the undignified position into which they have allowed themselves to drift, or by a combination of these two motives is not very clear; but certain it is that the Chinese are making considerable preparations of a warlike character. They are buying arms, borrowing money, concentrating troops, and in fact seem to be thoroughly prepared for action. The importance of the position which the Japanese hold and the necessity of inducing them to abandon it must be apparent to them, and if there be a doubt about settling the difficulty by negotiation, they probably see that an attempt to do so by force will become inevitable. It seems, also that they have an idea that the forces of the Japanese in Formosa are very limited, and that a well-arranged movement would overcome them simply by force of numbers. We are informed, however, that if they have been actuated by an idea of catching the Japanese napping they will probably find themselves mistaken, and that the latter are also preparing for larger operations, and are ready to place some ten thousand or more additional troops on the island.

If, therefore, the matter end in a war it is likely to be of some magnitude, and it is quite possible that we shall find a strong contrast to the rapid wars of modern days, and that the hostilities with the Japanese will be dragged on for years in the same way as those against the Mimautze rebels, with doubtful results on both sides and with constant drain upon the resources of both countries. In China especially, a war is a grand excuse for all kind of squeezing, and the unlucky people have to groan under heavy taxes while mandarins fatten upon perquisites. It is, however, to be hoped this outturn of the difficulty will be avoided, and that some settlement of it may be arrived at. The Chinese have all through shown a marked desire to bring affairs to some peaceful settlement; and it is difficult to see what useful end the Japanese will serve by holding out unreasonably. Under the circumstances, there is, still a chance that the affair may be brought to some termination short of hostilities. The wound to China's national dignity will probably not be deemed to be uncurable, provided that the Japanese make it clear that they will not continue to occupy Formosa; and it will certainly pay the Chinese to act liberally as regards the indemnity claimed in view of the doubtful issue of pushing affairs to the arbitrament of arms. If some plan, therefore, can be devised of settling the affair without making it appear too humiliating to China, it will probably, notwithstanding the show of warlike preparations which has been made, be seized upon as a means of settling a troublesome and dangerous business.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

14th August.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, ESQ.

CURIOUS TASTE.

The case in which John Climia and John Sullivan, seamen at the Home, were charged by Inspector Grimes with being drunk and disorderly, came on again, the defendants having got over their drunken nervousness.

Inspector Grimes said he omitted stating at the last sitting that the second defendant drank all the gin out of a bottle in which a centipede was preserved at the Home. Fortunately for him, however, he vomited it up.

Defendants, after a serve caution were discharged, on a promise that they would conduct themselves decently in future.

GOING WITHOUT LEAVE.

Mr. Thomas Hart charged his chair-coolie Chee Achun with attempting to abscond on the morning of the 14th.

It appearing that the question was only whether due notice had been given, the defendant, who said he was willing to work out the full month, was discharged.

THE KOWLOON ROBBERY.

The case in which a batch of Chinese were charged with robbery at Tai Cho Pai, Kowloon, on the house of one Ng Akew, to the extent of $20, and wounding Yow Akan and Ng Kum Mui, came on again, and after the evidence of the Colonial Surgeon, the case was committed for trial at the criminal session of the Supreme Court.

THE EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE.

The case in which Lee Lum Kwai was charged with threatening to bring a charge of murder, with a view to extorting money, was proceeded with yesterday, before Mr. Russell. The first portion of the evidence taken touched mainly upon details in regard to facts already mentioned in the evidence given on Thursday. Yeung Amow was recalled, and stated, in reply to Mr. Holmes, that the first time he heard of Apoo's death was on the 17th or 18th July. On the 4th or 5th of that month, he received a letter from Swatow containing bad news, and stating that the Mandarin must punish his brother Apoo. He also stated in cross-examination that he had asked Lee Lum Kwai to go to Swatow to arrange about his brother Apoo's affairs, and had offered him money to do so, and that the compradore of the Hongkong Club knew defendant to be an acquaintance of the Mandarin informant, and that he knew of Apoo's death. He stated also: It was in the inner room of the Club that complainant offered $200 to Lee Lum Kwai to let him alone. Cheong Akai was outside, but he did not know whether he knew what was said, but when the defendant asked for $5,000 he believed Lee Lum Kwai's request was heard by Akai. He did offer $200 to defendant to be rid of him. He asked the prisoner how much he required for his services to intercede, and he said "$5,000." He asked Akai to ask Lee Lum Kwai to reduce the amount. Akai said Lee Lum Kwai would not reduce the amount. He had been very much frightened since hearing of what had befell his brother, and hearing the accusations against him and Apat. He heard that the defendant had some evidence against Apat. It was said Apoo and Apat were accused of being murderers, robbers and kidnappers, and Apoo was executed on that account. The prisoner said he was seeking Apat, who was most implicated, but he wanted to arrest him, he being implicated in the affair, though his case was not so serious. He did not ask the prisoner to write to his friends at Canton to use their influence with the officials there to divert pressure on his family at Teoi Hung and prevent men from coming from there to give evidence against him, but the prisoner said if he gave him $5,000 he would use his influence with the Heung-shan magistrate to allow him to remove his property from Swatow. Fong Tin Yeung is brigadier-general at Swatow, and Fong Hee is expectant Toutai at Canton. When P.C. Kerr asked the prisoner if he (witness) was the man he wanted, he was sure Lee Lum Kwai said "Yes."

Cheong Akai, the compradore of the Hongkong Club, said he had known Yeung Amow about fourteen years, and prisoner when he was with Mr. Francis. Since the second moon of this year Amow's affairs were the general topic. He recollected on 31st July the prisoner was in his room, and requested him to tell Amow that the mandarin, Fong Tai Yeung, of Swatow would consent to allow him to have the proceeds of his property when sold at Swatow if he would consent to the mandarin keeping seventy per cent., and giving him over only thirty per cent. From general conversation, he heard that Apoo was beheaded at Swatow for building houses too high. He heard also, and it was the conversation of that evening, with Lee Lum Kwai, that Apat had a charge of piracy and murder against him, and that posters were around the place requesting parties who had complaints against Apat to lay them at Court. He had heard that Apoo's houses were razed to the ground.

The Hon. C. C. Smith here had to mention a defect in the interpretation by the Chinese interpreter, and it was ascertained that Lee Lum Kwai had told witness that he had been engaged to go to Swatow by Mok See Yeong to settle Yeung Amow's affairs. He had been requested also by Amow, and Mok See Yeong had advanced $200 on Amow's account to pay expenses. Lee Lum Kwai returned from Swatow about the fourth moon, and he said he was too late about Apoo's business. He said he had seen Fong Tai Yeong, who said that he must report to the Viceroy of Canton and get an answer. The Swatow mandarin, Afong, said he would come to Canton that moon and see the Viceroy himself. Chun Kam, compradore to Messrs. Puetan & Co., told him that the mandarin Afong had come, and he had been in his informant's company. Witness had not seen the mandarin (Fong himself). The prisoner told him that he had not seen Apoo at Swatow, as he was still in gaol. He did not say anything about Apoo's property, but told him that there was a charge against Apat also, and that the mandarin wanted to arrest him. Apat, he said, was the greatest criminal, being more seriously involved in Apoo's case. Lee Lum Kwai did not say anything about Amow. Witness then went on to say that Le Lum Kwai came to his office on the 31st July, when Amow was there, and went with the latter into an inner room. Amow, on his return, stated to witness that Lee Lum Kwai had told him he had received a despatch from the Viceroy of Canton, offering him $5,000 if he would produce Amow and Apat; and Lee Lum Kwai, on his return, stated to witness and Amow that this was true. Amow, who was afraid, asked the witness if he would intercede to get Lee Lum Kwai to take $200 to trouble him no more. Witness went into the inner room with Lee Lum Kwai, and urged him to take the $200 to protect Amow. The latter afterwards told witness that prisoner had asked him $5,000 for his protection, and Apat asking Lee Lum Kwai whether this was the fact, he told witness to tell Amow to speak to him about that. He was unable to say which took place between Amow and Lee Lum Kwai in the inner room, but heard Amow say $200. The witness concluded by stating that he urged prisoner not to take the reward money; that he was good friends with Amow, and should take care of him and not be avaricious, and that prisoner said "All right."

The Court then adjourned to 9 a.m. this day.

During the above case, the Hon. C. C. Smith sat beside Mr. Russell to watch the interpretation—the correctness of which was additionally secured by the fact that both Mr. Russell and Mr. Deane, who was also in Court, are acquainted with the language.

THE CHINESE MERCHANT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

(*N. C. Daily News.*)

There are unmistakeable signs that the Chinese are endeavouring to oust the foreign element as much as possible from the country. Hopeless of effecting the desired consummation by force of arms, as in the two wars with Great Britain, or treachery, as attempted four years ago at Tientsin and elsewhere, they are now trying to fight them with their own weapons. Steamboats have up to this time been the great object of attack; and as, under good management, the foreign steamboat interest in China has been recovering from a state of depression, the opportunity was doubtless a good one. The institution studiously promulgated as the Chinese *Merchants'* Steam Navigation Co., has taken on itself this task of leading the opposition, and certainly, so far as the interests of foreign steamers are concerned, with a considerable amount of success. Some points about the Company are, however, worthy of note. As we said, it was studiously put forward as the China *Merchants'* Steam Navigation Company, and as such we should have actually expected to find the native mercantile interest more or less represented. In place of this, it is notorious that the whole affair is directly managed by the Viceroy of Chihli, and two or three officials more or less connected with the Tsungli Yamen. In the second place, it is equally notorious that were it not for an extravagant contract for the carriage of Government rice to Tientsin, which in point of fact is but another name for a heavy subsidy, the Company could not run except at a heavy loss; and in the third place, it is suggested that pressure is placed on the principal native shippers to induce these to prefer shipping under the native flag, to sending their goods on board vessels sailing under foreign registers. At all events, the Company at present occupies a place *per se*, not only with regard to foreign craft but as concerns native owned vessels, for it is apparent that, notwithstanding the boasted success of the Company, no private Chinese merchants have attempted to lay their heads together to establish a really independent native line. However, the establishment of the Company seems likely to lead to still further results. It may be remembered that last year some private Chinese desired to open certain coal mines in the neighbourhood of Nanking, and that preparations were advanced with that object in view. It may also be remembered that at the last moment some of the gentry of the district got up a counter agitation, and with or without the connivance of the mandarins of the locality, succeeded in raising a storm of agitation so thick that the scheme had to be abandoned. The threatened rupture with Japan seems to have awakened the Chinese officials to a sense of the difficulty they would experience did a rupture with a foreign power interfere with their import of coal and iron. As we said above, the private enterprise of last year was rudely nipped in the bud, but this year the same people who were connected with the C. M. S. N. Co. are said to be desirous of really opening and working both coal and iron mines. At all events, they have advanced to some extent with their preliminary arrangements, and seem determined to persevere. Now it is not to be supposed that we have any objection to these marks of what we are willing to allow is progress. On the contrary, we hail the improvement. A good thing may, however, be purchased too dearly. The steamboat Company, as we said, is mainly supported by a subsidy. In other words, the country is taxed to keep going an unprofitable opposition to steamers which were quite happy in being allowed to get what profit they could out of the trade. The course of trade is none the less interfered with; private merchants are cajoled or coerced, and to meet all this heavier taxes are imposed. We have before pointed out how seriously the Arsenal establishment at Foochow was interfering with the trade of the province, which is taxed beyond endurance to provide supplies. We have every reason to believe that the new schemes of the Government will prove equally oppressive. It is not that private enterprise is not forthcoming, but it is the deliberate intention of the Government to stifle and restrain all independent action which causes the danger of the present situation.

JAPAN.

The *Japan Gazette* has the following late intelligence with reference to the Formosan war:—

Tane, Rikugun Shoshe, an officer lately returned from Formosa, reports:—"On the 21st June, the Taotai of the city of Taiwan, with several officers from Amoy, arrived in the Bay of Liankiao, with two ships of war and troops, the Chinese ensign, the yellow dragon, waving in the wind. Next day, the Chinese mission landed, and had an interview with Saigo Tokiyo, our Commander-in-chief, at the headquarters at Keesun. Conferences also took place on the 25th and 26th. The Chinese Government required that, as the whole island of Formosa is now tranquilized, the Japanese should immediately retire, delivering it up to the Chinese. Saigo replied that he could not move one inch at the command of the Chinese Government, but only at that of the Emperor of Japan. The Chinese then offered to pay $500,000 as indemnity if he would withdraw. But Saigo said he had no power to settle whether the troops should remain or depart. Since then, several discussions have taken place. Admiral Akamatsu and Fukushima, Japanese Consul at Amoy, went to consult with Yanagiwara, Japanese Ambassador in China, but nothing could be settled until after an interview with the Chinese Government. Sixty thousand Chinese soldiers are assembled at Taiwan; who affect to despise our small army, and act insolently towards them. But our men feel no fear of them."

We have been favoured with the following translation from the *Hiogo Hiogo*:—"From some passengers by the French mail steamer *Mekong* we gather the following items relating to Formosa: The Japanese troops had remained for some time at Lang-kiao, confronting the savages, without any engagement taking place, the Chinese officers and soldiers treating them with courtesy. On the 2nd July the Japanese wished to cut a road into the interior, but the Chinese troops prevented them. This produced a slight collision, and the Chinese general in haste put his troops in battle order, the officers all being in high spirits. The Japanese, however, did not fight, but retired. The feeling in the Chinese army is almost one of revenge, and the soldiers are full of courage. Troops are being removed to Foochow from all sides. Our Government does not wish for war; but, if war does ensue, the Japanese army is in a dangerous condition."

SAD CASE OF DROWNING.—A tradesman of Reading, named Edwards, went to bathe in the Thames about 9 in the evening, taking with him his little boy. Neither could swim. They got into the water near the pound. The lad getting out of his depth the father went to his assistance, and in doing so also got into deep water. He was drowned before assistance could reach him. Some bargemen saved the lad. The body of the deceased was recovered in about 30 minutes, but all efforts to restore animation proved fruitless.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

AUGUST 14TH, EVENING.

The following are the latest quotations:—Patna, new, $565; Benares, new, $555. Malwa, new, $587.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand, ... 4/1½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, 4/1½ to 4/1¼
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/2½ to 4/2¼
Credits, at 6 months' sight..... 4/2½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight ..... 4/2½ to 4/2¼
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 223½
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 223½
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight 72½
Private, 30 days' sight 73½

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares.—10 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$60 per share premium.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,700 per share.
China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 85 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company—$195 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$517½ per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$129 per share.
Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$119 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—38 per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—10 per cent. premium.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 84 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$60 per cent. discount.
Indo-Chinese Sugar Company, $94 per cent. discount.

SALES ON AUGUST 14TH, 1874.

As reported by Chinese.

Green Peas, 100 piculs, at $2.28, by Yee-chong-to travelling trader.

Potatoe Flour, 100 bags, at Tls. 1,0.8, by Yee-chong-tye to travelling trader.

Lotus Nuts, 30 bags, at $11.10, by Yee-chong-tye to travelling trader.

American Flour, 500 bags, 50lbs., at $1.30, by Kwong-wah-yuen to travelling trader.

White Wax, 2 pieces, at $74.00, by Kwong-wing-shun to travelling trader.

Dried Lily Flowers, 10 bags, at $15.20, by Kwong-wing-shun to travelling trader.

Shellfish, 40 bags, at $11.90, by Kwong-sang-tye to travelling trader.

NEWS FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THE BLOCKADE OF HONGKONG.

As was observed by more than one speaker at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, there is no doubt that the subject of the blockade of the Colony has been so fully discussed that people are commencing to become tired of it, but on the other hand, its importance is such that it is very desirable indeed that some decisive action should be taken. The evil effects of the present state of affairs can scarcely be exaggerated, and few will deem that Mr. SHARP went beyond the exact facts is saying that, had it not been for steamers, the trade with Hongkong would long ago have been reduced to nothing. The wonder indeed is that under the existing circumstances it should continue to hold its own at all, and the fact that it does so is a striking illustration of the persistency of the Chinese as traders—a persistency which has in many directions overcome difficulties which would anywhere else have been insurmountable. Matters, however, have now reached such a pass that, unless some decided action be taken with regard to the subject, it is certain that the trade in Chinese junks will become entirely strangled, and a most important branch of the commerce of Hongkong be before long a thing of the past. This is the plain fact which the Home Government will have to face when the memorial which is now under preparation reaches them, and it is very desirable that they should have it enforced by all the evidence which is procurable on the subject. No doubt, as Mr. PYKE pointed out to the meeting, it is very important that the utmost care should be taken that statements be not made in the memorial which cannot be substantiated; but the bare fact that an assertion for which there is the concurrent testimony of a large number of witnesses is contradicted by one or two, scarcely makes it more doubtful than any assertions which we obtain from Chinese sources must be of necessity. Some doubt as to whether junks who have paid duties to the Hoppo of Canton in consequence of the blockade system of the Viceroy, have to pay again at the port of entrance may be raised by the counter statements of the Chinese who gave the information to Mr. PYKE; but what is known of the peculiar system of levying duties in China is certainly in favour of the truth of the statement very generally made to the contrary effect. A Chinese official in a port, in Foh-kien for example, would not consider that the payment of any duty to the Canton officials affected him in the slightest degree. So far as matters of revenue are concerned the different provinces of China are as independent one of the other as if they were actually different nations—and it is very little likely that any abatement would be made of the local duties at the port to which a junk was bound because a levy had been made in favour of the Canton Hoppo by waylaying the vessel on her leaving Hongkong. In such a case, the duty levied would be practically an export duty, and would be regarded by an official in Foh-kien as an export duty from *Canton*. The conflicting interests between the different local officials has always been the chief difficulty in connection with the Chinese revenue system—and it is likely, even if in strictness a junk which was forced to pay a duty in the way above supposed, ought not to pay again at its destination, the Chinese official there would ignore the previous payment as binding upon him, and consider that the junk had been simply mulcted in so much, and was as much liable to pay the import duty as if no such sum had been extorted from it.

The general probabilities appear thus to be in favour of the truth of the statement made by the memorialists as to the double payment of duty; and while we quite agree in the remarks of Mr. PYKE as to the necessity of care in making assertions in a document of the kind, we scarcely think that the memorialists are bound to be absolutely able to verify every assertion they make. It is sufficient if there appears to be a strong preponderance of testimony—a circumstance which would go a considerable way towards throwing doubt upon a contrary statement even from the Mandarins themselves, seeing in how glib a manner Chinese officials repeatedly make statements which are not in accordance with fact. It is probable that the report of the Commission, which of course was within the knowledge of some of the Committee will, when it is ultimately published, give ample confirmation of the various statements made by the memorialists.

But, however this may be as respects this one point, there can be no doubt of the general truth of the statements set forth in the memorial. As the Chairman of the Chamber stated, the subject has been discussed ever since 1869, when Sir RICHARD MACDONNELL, whose services in the matter were fittingly acknowledged, took very decisive action in regard to it, and undoubtedly did much to reduce the evil. The indulgent line of policy which the Home Government have of late years adopted towards the Chinese is beyond question the secret of the difficulty which has now obtained such formidable dimensions. There is no question that whatever might be the international right of China with regard to the protection of her revenue, she is stretching her powers beyond all reasonable, and in fact beyond all tolerable, bounds, by keeping up the vexatious blockade upon the trade of this Colony which is now complained of. There are other means open to the Viceroy of Canton for protecting his legitimate revenue, and before so extreme a measure as that of blockading the ports of a friendly nation can with any show of reason be resorted to, it is clearly the duty of those adopting such measures to show that they have taken all other means without success. It is only upon this supposition that the action of the Chinese cruisers can be justified, and unless this be shown to be the case—which would certainly seem to be impossible as all the facts point in the opposite direction—it is clear that the Chinese officials are simply abusing the international courtesy extended to them, and claim an amount of equitable treatment from us which they are in no wise prepared to reciprocate. Under such circumstances, there is obviously a point at which forbearance becomes longer impossible, and at which it becomes necessary to take decisive ground, and to refuse to allow the continuance of the evasion of international obligation by stretching every principle accorded beyond all reasonable bounds. The matter so far as it has to be treated upon grounds of this description, must rest with the Home Authorities, and it is to be hoped that upon obtaining a full knowledge of the facts, they will insist either upon the Chinese using international privileges reasonably or being accorded those courtesies only in some such limited form as will be consonant with the amount of good faith and of adherence to their true spirit, which they are prepared to maintain on their side.

CIVILISATION OF THE CHINESE.

There is no subject upon which there has been more frequent discussion than that of the relative merits of Chinese and European civilisation. It has even been frequently argued that there is no reliable criterion by which we can judge of the relative values of different systems of civilisation at all, and that consequently we are justified in considering that in China as at least not proved to be under the average standard of civilisation in Europe. The fallacy of this proposition is generally felt, but at the same time it is difficult to expose it, and thus many people far from convinced by the argument used in favour of the system existing in China, are sufficiently puzzled to become more disposed than before to doubt the superiority of European civilisation and progress, and to attribute their predilection for it, in some degree, to the leaning which men naturally have towards their own institutions. The kind of argument above alluded to is familiar to most residents in China. Since Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK retired, we have not heard quite so much of it, but during the last years of his tenure of office as Minister at Peking such arguments were advanced in his voluminous despatches *usque ad nauseam*.

It is needless to point out that where a question is argued upon purely speculative grounds, or if we may be permitted to use the recognised scientific term in the present day, subjectively, that is upon abstract considerations instead of objectively, by the observation of facts, it is possible to induce upon such a point endless discussion, of which the uselessness is only equalled by its ingenuity. But a very little care in comparing what we find in China with what exists in rude states or is recorded to have existed in the early states of society in countries which have afterwards attained to a higher grade of civilization, will be sufficient to convince us that in the most important essentials, China is very far indeed behind those nations which are deemed fully civilized in the present day. It is a curious fact that in the description by Sir H. MAINE in his well-known work upon ancient Law, of Society in its archaic state, he gives an almost perfect picture of the state of Society actually existing in China at the present day. Deducing from the Hebrew records what appears to him to have been the primitive condition of mankind, he describes a state of Society in which the head of the family was not only supreme in the household, but was responsible for the conduct first of the house and subsequently of the gens or clan who were amenable to his rule. By a process of lucid argument, he shows how the various developments of European Society are traceable as emanating from this primitive state, tempered in a variety of ways by the jurisprudence of Rome. He states:—"In most of the Greek states and in Rome, there long remained the vestiges of an ascending series of groups, out of which the State was at first constituted. The Family, House and Tribe of the Romans may be taken as a type of them, and they are so described to us that we can scarcely help conceiving them as a system of concentric circles which have gradually expanded from the same point. The elementary group is the family connected by common subjection to the highest male ascendant. The aggregation of families forms the Gens or House. The aggregation of Houses makes the Tribe. The aggregation of tribes constitutes the commonwealth." He also shows that a similar state of things was found existing in some of the primitive Societies in India, where it was the foundation of the village association; that it is traceable in some Russian Slavonic Societies, and to some extent in the old Highland Clans, and he makes these facts the basis of a most interesting disquisition in which he shows how European Society has become developed through the successive stages above mentioned.

Everyone acquainted with China and its institutions will at once perceive how strong an analogy the above description bears to what we know to be the state of society in this country. It will be seen also at what stage development has ceased. China has progressed as far as the tribal state, but has never progressed sufficiently to consolidate an aggregation of tribes into a properly centralized commonwealth. It is curious to notice that Dr. LEGGE, than whom there is no better authority on such a point, arrived deductively from a close study of the Chinese Classics, at precisely the same conclusion that is arrived at inductively from the facts set forth by Sir H. MAINE. Speaking of the doctrines of Confucius, he says that they contain good rules for the conduct of a household, or of a clan, but fail in the comprehensiveness necessary for the Government of a State. The reason for this may be easily conceived as consisting in the fact that the Chinese had not at the time of Confucius progressed beyond the tribal state, and the Sage's doctrines having ever since been accepted as the sole standard upon all questions of administration, the rules appertaining to this defective state have become stereotyped, and it has been impossible for China to attain to the last degree of civilization which, in reality as well as in theory, makes the commonwealth as a whole conformable in some degree to its primitive model, the family. Hence the elements of decentralization, which we perceive in all directions in China, and the constant antagonism between local and national institutions—the peculiar clannishness of the natives in all parts of the country; the system, still adhered to, of making the family as a whole responsible for the acts of any one of its members; the popular settlement of disputes by Guilds or at Tea houses, and lastly, the powerful influence which the masses are able to bring at times upon their authorities, that is when the heads of the clans by which they are led, combine for action. Many other similar points might be instanced, but the above, which are the most salient, are sufficient to show with what epoc of European civilization that existing in China may in the main be most appropriately classed. Though in many minor matters China is undoubtedly curiously forward, she still remains, as to all great matters of state-craft and administration, but little in advance of what existed in Rome before the publication of the twelve tables,—that is nearly a thousand years before the formation of Justinian's code, the period at which Roman Law first acquired that definiteness and precision which have made it in every part of Europe and America the object of the wonder and respect of Jurists even to the present day.

FORTUNE HUNTING IN CHINA.

Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, who, whatever may be considered of his qualifications as a diplomatist, was, beyond question, eminently gifted as a writer, once gave a brilliant description of the urgency which presses upon mercantile men in China to succeed in their great object of gaining money. "We must get rich—we come here with our lives in our hands, and if we do not succeed in a few years, we are ruined or broken in health,"—or some such words were those used by the ex-Minister as descriptive of the feelings of the average mercantile resident in China. Like most very telling descriptions this is only in part true. Some few men in China may have felt and spoken as the imaginary merchant is represented as speaking, but the large majority of people here have never been so intensely eager to make money as would be implied by the description. Sir RUTHERFORD wished to establish the pot point with him of the dangerousness of the mercantile classes in China, and the desirability of preventing their pushing progress too rapidly in the Celestial Empire, and indulged in a little exaggeration for the purpose. But, after allowing for this, there is still a grain of truth under his remark. As is done with regard to many other unpleasant truths of the same nature, people even in China do not let it be too plainly seen that they are very strongly under the influence of the predominant desire to make money; but there is very little doubt that the object has a far greater influence here than in most places, and has certainly a much stronger bearing upon men's lives than it has at home.

In China getting money is for the most part people's one object, whereas at home, it is only one object among many, and often, in the sense of making a fortune, is no object at all. If, at home, a man lead a respectable quiet life, performing his duties satisfactorily to himself and to those concerned, he does not consider that his time has been wasted, if he do not happen, in the course of a few years, to rank among the limited number who make fortunes. He places before himself objects in life which are not incompatible with the performance of useful work, and does not consider laziness an essential to anything worthy the name of happiness. In China, the hope of most people is to work hard, uncomfortably and unenjoyably for a given number of years, and then to go home and live in glorious idleness for the rest of their days. If they should miss this object they feel that they will have wasted their years in China, and it will be to them a lasting subject of regret that they ever left their native land; and in a measure such a view of the subject will be a correct one, as a man has some ground for regret when he has missed the one object for which he has been toiling for a series of years. But he can only be considered to have a thoroughly just reason for disappointment if the object was one which he had adequate grounds to believe fully within the compass of his attainment, and it is at this point that the popular idea of what a man's career in China should be is not well founded. Even at the best of times and in the best of places, it is not given to all to make fortunes. Some men have neither the opportunity nor the talent for money-making, though by no means deficient in general capacity, and even in the requirements of men of business. The object popularly set up by men coming to China is apt therefore to prove delusive; and as a matter of fact, for one man who succeeds in fortune-making, hundreds leave, but little better off than when they first came to the shores of the Flowery Land. This, however, often results not from their having lacked opportunity of doing fairly for themselves, but from their having aimed at too much—from their having shaped their career upon chances instead of availing themselves of such certainties as were within their reach. This notion of an idle *dilettanti* life at home, of an *otium* likely to have little enough of dignity, has been the stumbling block of very many in China. It has caused hundreds to indulge in a silly and extravagant style of living—a style something like what they think they will adopt when the "Will of the Wisp" end they have set before themselves is attained; and at last very many have from this cause sunk into a humdrum existence out here, or finally returned home not to the longed-for idleness, but to set to work again without the advantage, which a more reasonable mode of life in China would have enabled them to attain, of at least a moderate sum saved during their exile. If men would only give up the idea of throwing over all work when they return, and shape their course here so as to enable them best to pursue some such useful and creditable career at home, as, before they came out they would have been glad enough to have in prospect before them, there would be less cause for complaint of bad luck in China. There is nothing in the nature of things which makes it necessary that men should return from China to idle and useless lives which would tend probably but little to their real happiness. Such a result, even if it were desirable in itself, must assuredly be beyond the powers of the large majority, and in most instances setting it up as the one great object of a career out here will be only to sacrifice the substance for the shadow.

HONGKONG.

The Legislative Council have met several times during the past fortnight, in order further to discuss the proposed Ordinance for consolidating the local laws referring to merchant shipping. The discussion was entirely as to technical details, and the Council was ultimately postponed *sine die*, in order to obtain the report of the Harbour Master upon certain points.

The Chamber of Commerce met on the 3rd instant, and have drawn up a memorial for transmission to the Secretary of State with reference to the injury inflicted upon the trade of the Colony by the blockade of Chinese Customs' cruisers.

An extraordinary case has come before the Police Magistrates, and is still under investigation. A certain Lee Lum Qui, styling himself a merchant and well known in the Colony has been charged with threatening to trump up a charge of murder against a wealthy native resident, with a view to extorting money. The affair appears to have originated with some mandarin as Swatow, and is likely to bring forth some very curious illustrations of Chinese life.

A Chinese school at which, in addition to the usual round of Chinese education the conductors announce that they will teach the geography of the eighteen provinces, has been opened in the Hollywood Road. The last-named element shows an advance on the native idea on education, geography being as a rule as much neglected in Chinese schools as, until recently, it was in thorough-going English schools at home. This doubtless results from the more extended system of education of which the natives have had a sample at the Government schools.

A deputation from the Committee of the Tung-wha Hospital has waited upon H. E. the Governor. The visit was in part complimentary, in the old Committee having retired and the new one desiring to pay their respects. A conversation took place on female emigration to San Francisco, the lighting of certain parts of the town and other kindred subjects, and the Chinese called the attention of H. E. the Governor to the desirability of an Ordinance being passed to make it compulsory for all Chinese shops and houses to register the names of all their partners.

Attention has been called to the necessity of insisting upon the Chinese adopting some more merciful treatment towards the sheep and cattle that are brought as supplies to the Colony. It is stated that the manner in which they are treated is revolting to contemplate. Hundreds of sheep are sometimes confined during the hottest months in a room barely large enough to stand in, never seeing the light or feeling the fresh air, from the day they arrive enfeebled from the effects of a sea voyage, to the day they are dragged, scarcely able to walk, to the slaughter house.

MACAO.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

Macao, 10th August, 1874.

Dr. Magalhães left per steamer *Poyang* for Hongkong this morning, to act as a practitioner there. On Sunday night a large number of his friends met at his residence, where music was played, and toasts were exchanged until midnight. He was accompanied this morning from his house by a crowd of people to the steamer. At the wharf there was already assembled a large concourse to wish him good bye. I think there were about two hundred persons present when the steamer left. Three cheers were given for the respected doctor, who returned them with a cheer for the Macaese. He has the affection and sympathy of the whole populace of this colony. His depature will be much felt by all his friends, and by the poor especially, who will lose his many charitable services. An address will soon be presented to him, with hundreds of signatures, showing the gratitude and esteem of all in Macao.

FOOCHOW.

The *Herald* has the following:—

H. E. the Futai returned to this port on the 28th ultimo, from the North. In view of the Formosa difficulty the Lekim and other arbitrary exactions will now doubtless be fully enforced.

Troops are being rapidly pushed forward to Formosa, several thousand men having embarked at this port and Amoy during the week.

A Court of enquiry into the conduct of Captain MacNabb, of the late S. S. *Canton*, has honorably acquitted the Captain of all blame in connection with the loss of his vessel.

The wreck of the steamer has entirely disappeared, and is now lying in about ten fathoms of water.

We understand that the *Kestrel* leaves her present anchorage off the settlement on Monday next, the 10th instant.

The Customs cruiser *Limy Fong* arrived on the 4th instant, and will remain in port for some days.

We believe that the Provincial Authorities have succeeded in negociating a loan with one of the local Banks. Customs duty bonds will, we understand, be given as security.

from office the neat little sum of Tls. 300,000, which his grateful friends have contributed for his future maintenance. Mr. Chên is a specimen of the class in China known as the "Literati." After years of hard study he obtained his degree. Then, after long years of "hope deferred," thanks to the influence of some friends and their money, he secured a fat office. Like a true Chinese mandarin as he is, he went to work to "make hay while the sun shines." And he made it. The squeezing among the inhabitants of the district under his administration will be remembered for a long time to come.

July 30th, 1874. QUOD.

CHEFOO.

(N. C. Daily News.)

The *Shantung*, brings news of a startling character from Shantung Promontory. A collision has occurred between the labourers engaged in constructing the new Lighthouse at the Promontory and the natives, or rather an assault has been made by the latter upon the former. One of the men engaged in the construction of the Lighthouse was killed outright.

No particulars whatever have been given, either as regards the extent of the disturbance or the causes which immediately led to it. But from the facts which are given, it is supposed that an organized resistance to the completion of the new lighthouse at the Promontory is being made by the natives.

The *Shantung* was signalled as she rounded the Promontory, and took on board a letter from some of the people engaged on the works, asking for the immediate dispatch to their assistance of the Chinese revenue cutter *Fei-hoo*, which has been in Chefoo harbour for some days past. Further particulars are expected soon.

P.S.—The Chinaman who was killed, is a Ningpo man. The *Fei-hoo* left early this morning for the scene, and we hope for full particulars soon. There are two Europeans at the Promontory overseeing the work, and it was they who sent for aid.

The Presbyterian Synod (American) convened to-day at the residence of Dr. Nevius.

August 1st, 1874.

SZECHUEN.

(Shanghai Courier.)

CHEN-TOO-FOO, July 1st: 7 a.m. Therm. 78 deg.

DEAR SIR.—Reliable news has reached here from Kwei-chow that General Mah, who when I last wrote you was reported as killed by the rebels, is alive and well, and has lately received from his Imperial Majesty the decoration of the "Yellow Jacket" for distinguished services rendered at Tung-zhun-fou—the place where, according to the last report, he had been killed. It is supposed that the false report was fabricated and circulated by the members of the *Kohlau* Society, who are known to be numerous in this city, and have a particular interest in the amount General Tso is to receive from the Treasury, as well as in what proportion of that amount he intends to devote to the paying off of the troops in Kwei-chow. The false alarm might be intended to hasten the decision of the authorities to get rid of Tso and his troops as soon as possible. But the authorities have good reason to think that about Tls. 300,000 is quite sufficient to pay off the troops, and that Tso might reasonably renounce his claim to the balance, which amounts to more than Tls. 700,000. He is already immensely rich, and all his relatives also are well provided for in every way that could be desired. It is in the hope that he may be induced to abate his demands, that payment is so long withheld from him.

Since I last wrote you, we have had variable weather,—alternate heat and cold, rain and sunshine. The thermometer rose gradually, till on the 7th June, it reached the maximum of 96 deg. in the shade and then gradually cooled down, till on the 22nd June, its maximum was 67 deg. and minimum 64 deg. Since the latter date it has gradually risen, till yesterday it stood at 85 deg. and by all appearance it may rise higher to-day. For the last 10 days we have had a good fall of rain nearly every night, dispelling so far the fears of a drought which were so prevalent at the commencement of June. The rice market is steady, and the best White Rice is sold at Tls. 6.00 per picul of 300 catties, which is about the same as it has been for the past 5 or 6 years, but more than two-thirds higher than it is in Kwei-yang, where the picul of 210 catties is sold at Tls. 1.20, the tael being worth about the same as here, viz., 2,700 cash.

W. M.

YOKOHAMA.

The steamer *Nevada* brings dates to the 30th ultimo. We take the following from the *Japan Gazette*:—

A telegram has been received in Yokohama to-day from Onomichi, stating that a typhoon was blowing there on the morning of the 26th ultimo.

The little female captive from Formosa was entertained a few days ago by some gentlemen. One of them asked, through an interpreter, if there was anything she would like to have. She made them understand that she would like something red; on which a piece of red crape was sent for and given to her. She was so delighted that she rose and went and stood by the donor, taking his hand in hers, as if this simple act of kindness had completely won her heart. Poor little thing. "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin."

The repairs to the *Volga*, necessitated by her recent perilous passage hither, will of course occupy some time, and it will not be possible for her to proceed to Hongkong on her regular trip. The M. M. Co., with commendable promptness have however made arrangements to keep up the continuity of the service, and the steamer *Nevada*, Captain Coy, belonging to the P. M. S. S. Co., has been chartered, and will be despatched, in place of the *Volga*, on Thursday, the 30th July.

HIOGO.

The great annual festival of the Kusunoki temple has been duly held since our last. What amount of religion there may have been mixed up with it we do not pretend to know—to us it looked simply like a great fair. On Saturday night there was a large crowd in the temple enclosure, a great number of stalls for the selling of toys, fruit, fans, &c., being the only apparent additions to the usual paraphernalia of the place, if we except more than usual number of lanterns. After dark a large *Danjiri*, or drum and bell car, was moved from its home by the Ikuta Temple down to the scene of the festivities, and it, with others, were used as stages for the delivery of speeches and short plays during Sunday. During the evening of that day nearly all the principal streets in Kobe were hung with lanterns, and the view from the top of the bridge over the Railway, about half past nine o'clock, was certainly very striking; thousands of people had turned out, and several sacred cars were going their rounds. Inside the gates of the temple the booths and tea houses which surround the open space seemed to be doing good trade, and numbers of uncovered stalls were scattered about. Shooting at eggs with a blowpipe, tossing counters into basins, and such like occupations, seemed to be the chief out-door attractions, while one or two open-air performers and some booths appeared to satisfy the cravings for amusement of the mere onlookers. We were told on enquiry that the *Mikoshi* was to be taken down to the Wada Temple at 3 o'clock in the morning, so we did not stay to see that part of the performance. We have since learned that it started about 8 o'clock on Monday morning, and after arriving at its journey's end, left in time to arrive at home at 8 p.m. There were the usual crushing, staggering and tossing, with intervals devoted to yelling, but we heard of no accidents of any consequence. Partly in connection with the occasion, however, we have to chronicle the outbreak of hostilities between China and Japan. This occurred at the hither end of Main-street on Monday afternoon. Several Chinaman had come on shore from the *Lackawanna*, and at the top of Division-street some Japanese, elevated presumably by the consideration of the great deeds of Kusunoki and the libations with which they had stimulated their reflections, opened on them a fire of epithets selected apparently from a rather comprehensive vocabulary of open-port Japanese. That the address offered for their consideration might not escape the attention of the Chinese visitors, a handful of mud was dexterously lodged beneath one of the ears of a member of the party. This led to a breaking off of diplomatic relations—otherwise, a fight. As both parties were fighting because they liked it, and at nobody else's expense, we think it is a pity they were interfered with, but order was soon restored, the total result of the engagement being, so far as we know, some bloody heads, one Chinese in the Municipal Lock-up and a Japanese in the Sabansho.—*Hiogo News, July 15th.*

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce took place on the 3rd inst., to take into consideration a telegram from Bombay with reference to the mail contract, and also a memorial to the Earl of Carnarvon with reference to the blockade of Hongkong by Customs cruisers.

Present: Hon. P. Ryrie, chairman, Mr. Greig (Vice-chairman), H. n. R. Rowett, Messrs. André, George Heard, Welsh, Boyd, Granville Sharp, Kurberg, Struck, Pyke, Nicaise, Davis, Nelson, Morgan, Sassoon, McIver, Vaucher, Deacon, and Lapraik.

MAIL CONTRACT.

The CHAIRMAN stated the two subjects for discussion as above noted, and said that he did not see exactly what action could be taken. The Superintendent of the P. & O. Co. had informed him that anything which might be done depended on whether the vessels passed through the Canal, and that had been already arranged. He read a telegram giving this fact. He imagined that the revision was to be only in reference to steamers going through the Canal.

Mr. McIVER having explained the subject to the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN expressed his opinion that, under the circumstances, it was not desirable to take further action in the matter.

The subject was accordingly dropped, pending the receipt of written advices from Bombay—should further steps then appear desirable.

THE BLOCKADE QUESTION.

The CHAIRMAN then said, with reference to the proposed memorial, that he would not call upon the present meeting to do more than to adopt the general principle. There had not been much time to draw up the memorial, but the Chamber were so much at one that it was presumed it would contain all they desired to say. The subject had been before the Chamber since 1869, when a junk was seized near Stanley. Sir R. MacDonnell wrote to Canton and received a very satisfactory reply—the Viceroy declaring that he strictly prohibited the overhauling of vessels at sea by such boats as the cruisers, which pretended to have authority, which they did not possess. About a year after, on the requisition of three non-official members of Council, a promise was made that all correspondence should be brought forward. This however was not carried out. If the proposed memorial go forward the Secretary of State will have to say whether the system is correct. It seemed anomalous that these cruisers should be allowed to go on as they do—they actually went further than in their own ports, and had been frequently caught in the harbour itself, so that it was absurd to say that this was a free port. (Hear, hear.) It had been stated that they were only for the collection of lekim on opium, but shortly after they began to levy the import duty on opium, and it was stated also upon manufactured goods. The speaker went himself to Canton, and the British Consul assured him that the duty was only collected on opium, and if it were collected on anything else he would at once interfere. This went on for some time, until we came to 1873. Then commenced a system of collecting duties on everything, and a proclamation was issued that every junk leaving this harbour should obtain a clearance there, and if they did not do so, they were squeezed. In fact junks leaving the harbour had to obtain such a clearance even if they were going North. What right, he asked, had they to do that? Later still they adopted another method. All junks bound inwards from places a long way off, from Formosa even—in fact from everywhere—were boarded and made to pay import duty, perhaps though they never touched the shores of China at all, to the Hoppo of Canton, who certainly had no right to duties on goods coming from Formosa, or on junks coming from further North. In the early part of this year things got so bad, and complaints were so continually made of vessels being overhauled, that there could be no doubt of the grievous extent of the evil. Fishing boats and even vegetable boats were not allowed to pass. A Commission was in consequence recently appointed, which made enquiries, examined witnesses, and sent in a report to the Government at the latter end of April. The Government promised that the Chamber should have the benefit of this report, as one of their members was upon the Commission, even if others should not, but they had been refused a copy of it, and were now left to make up a memorial in the best way they could, and they had tried to make it as short as possible and had not gone outside the numerous facts which they were aware of, knowing that the Secretary of State would also have the report of the Commission before him. The facts showed that as far as the junk trade was concerned, Hongkong was practically a Chinese port. It was, he always understood, a free port, and he had no doubt there were few who would not subscribe to that statement; but that it was a free port he denied, although the prosperity of the Colony was originally owing to its being free, every junk that left the Colony paying duty which went into the pocket of the Hoppo of Canton. The officials in Canton were in the habit of stigmatising most of the Chinese trade of the Colony as smuggling, but this he denied, and believed that every junk which in former days left this harbour with goods paid its duties at the port of destination. These dues did not probably go into the pocket of the Hoppo, but that was his look-out. He certainly should find means to protect himself other than making a network around this Colony. This was no doubt the easiest, but was certainly not the correct way. It was quite competent for him to have only certain ports of entry, and have his cruisers watching these ports. There could be no difficulty in the matter. It was quite possible to make a complete blockade of Hongkong, as it was so much land-locked, and this was what was practically done at the present time. With these remarks he would propose that the meeting should express its approval of the principle of the memorial, and that any alteration to be made afterwards should be left either to the Committee of the Chamber or one specially appointed for the purpose. (Cheers).

Mr. PYKE said that, before the adoption of the memorial, he should like to make enquiry as to the source whence they had obtained the information which had enabled them to draw it up. His reason for asking the question was that some Chinaman told him that they did not pay the duties at Canton, but merely at the ports of entrance; more particularly those upon the West Coast. He was informed by one or two men that they sent a manifest of the ship to Canton which was then stamped, and the duties were collected at the ports they went to. He had no special means to verify this statement, but perhaps some one present could give him some information on the point. Before adopting the language used in the memorial, he thought the Chamber ought to be very sure that it was correct, and he wished to know whether steps had been really taken to ascertain whether duties had been collected at Canton as well as at the various ports. It would certainly place the Chamber in a very false position if they were to send this memorial and then find that the duties were not collected at Canton. He had not had an opportunity of going over the memorial, and perhaps his remarks were somewhat out of order. He merely put the question to make it certain beyond all doubt that the Chinese Government insist upon duties being paid at Canton.

The CHAIRMAN said that the statement had been made to him by more than one Chinaman, in whom, however, he did not place more confidence than in others, but he thought that with the numbers who came forward and made these statements it might be safely concluded that, if they were not the whole truth, there was a large amount of truth in them. He might mention that one man who gave the information was a junkman, who had himself been taken in in this way. As to the part of the memorial which referred to junks coming inward, there could not be the least doubt about the facts.

Mr. PYKE said he thought it was a point which could be ascertained beyond all doubt before they embodied it in the memorial, and unless it were verified he thought it would be a mistake to forward it to the Home Government. He felt just as much interested in the memorial as any one, and mentioned that he sold a large quantity of goods in June last year, which remained uncleared till the end of the year.

The CHAIRMAN said that the statements they set forth had undoubtedly been made.

Mr. PYKE—And they have been made to me too, but they have also been denied. As far as the trade of the Colony is concerned we all know that it is greatly paralysed.

The CHAIRMAN read the passage referred to.

Mr. WETEN observed that the memorial made specific statements in another part respecting the action of the Hoppo, and he could understand Mr. Pyke desiring to know the foundation on which they were made.

After some further remarks,

Mr. PYKE observed that he thought this was information which ought to come from Her Majesty's Consul.

The CHAIRMAN said that Her Majesty's Consul knew nothing about one of the cases which had been sent for investigation. He made, in a despatch with reference to it, three distinct misstatements; first, he said she was captured by a revenue cruiser in the command of Captain Palmer; next, that she could not produce a grand chop for her cargo; and lastly, that the owner appeared at the office of the Superintendent of Customs at Canton, and having acknowledged the attempt to smuggle the goods into Hongkong, had paid a fine for the release of the junk and cargo. These statements the captain and owner declared were entirely wrong, that the junk had been seized by a Chinese war junk, and not by Captain Palmer, and that they had never appeared at Canton as stated.

Mr. PYKE suggested that perhaps it might be as well to adjourn the meeting, in order to obtain further information.

The CHAIRMAN said all knew the difficulty there was in getting a meeting together. They were indebted to the Bank holiday for a portion of the attendance to-day.

Mr. PYKE said perhaps some other member of the Chamber was in a position to bring forward a statement to satisfy him.

The CHAIRMAN asked Mr. Sharp whether he had any remarks to make.

Mr. SHARP said he was at a loss to know how we could get facts except upon the representations that were made. He could only say with regard to the general question of squeezes there was but one voice throughout the whole Chinese community from one end of the Colony to the other. They said that it was ruining the place. They all told the same story, and we all knew there were three stations, all of which we could see from the Peak—one to the East, one at the Capsingmoon, and one in the Macao Passage, where there was always a gunboat stationed to overhaul every vessel that came in. There was no doubt about money being extorted, for all the junkmen in the Colony said the same thing. He believed that had it not been for the steamers which had come to the rescue, all the trade of the Colony would have been washed out—gone utterly. The steamers had saved the trade because they did not care a rap for the gunboats, but every junk was overhauled both going in and coming out. The worst feature of the whole proceeding was that they were compelled to anchor off in the afternoon till the following morning, and he heard that during the last year or two more than thirty junks had been destroyed in that manner. Everything connected with the subject was now so well known that anyone who got up to talk about it was voted a bore. The trade of Hongkong was its real vitality. There was no territory and without trade it was nothing. Those who had lost heavily by the blockade could realize the truth of the picture he had represented. This Colony had nothing *in intra*, but was dependent for every thing *ab extra*, and if the ingress of trade were interfered with where would the profits of Hongkong be? The business might all be done elsewhere. Formerly there were eleven Banks in the Colony, and it was thought Banking must be done here, but now we are told that all the Tea Bills have gone to Foochow. It behoved us to be up and doing in this matter. He had been looking over some papers, and came across the memorial sent with reference to the appointment of a Chinese Consul to Hongkong, and the words in reference to that might well be applied to the present case, changing the word Consul into cruiser. There were spies in the place in connection with the system, and there was not a box of opium or a bale of piece goods likely to go into China but was reported at the three stations, and these men thus knew exactly what the junks had on board and could come down upon them. He concluded by pointing out that though we were at times disposed to blame our Colonial or Consular officials, the real difficulty arose from the attitude of the Home Government, and if they would sanction this breach of the treaty—which first attracted trade here, in the statement in Captain Elliot's despatch that this was to be a free port—a "free port" which term was, as the Chairman said, simply a mockery—the Government by not maintaining its position had brought us here under a misapprehension. The action of the Chinese since the concession of the island had been one consistent course of opposition and impediment, now and then interrupted by stern threats from Great Britain. He thought they were fairly justified in making a remonstrance as to the position to which the Colony is being reduced. (Cheers).

Mr. ROWETT begged to second the motion of the Chairman that the meeting should approve of the principle of the memorial, and that the details be left to a committee. After the statements which had been made he did not intend to take up the time of the Chamber, but they all knew that they were dreadfully oppressed by the blockade of the Colony. The term was one which everybody understood, for all had felt it. The object of the memorial was in the first place to complain that they were oppressed by the unjustifiable conduct of the Chinese; secondly, that the imperial guarantees given to the Colony were not fulfilled (hear, hear); and lastly, the utter inattention of the Government at home. He alluded to the action which had been taken in the matter previously, and the results; and said that since the departure of Sir Richard MacDonnell the blockade had increased in severity and the trade had diminished seriously.

The motion was then put to the meeting and agreed to.

Mr. ROWETT said he hoped the Committee would remember the observations which had been made by Mr. Pyke.

The CHAIRMAN said he might just be allowed to say one word in reference to what had fallen from Mr. Pyke. He knew, and there was very good evidence in the Colony, that although some people might say that not more than one duty was paid, additional squeezes were made by the men on board the hong vessels for their own benefit. At Canton they said that some robbers collected that revenue, and that the vessels who collected the squeezes would be seized at once. But they all knew what that meant; and from the way the boats were overhauled there was no doubt that they had to pay double duty. The duties might not go to Custom Houses, but they were paid to some one, and the statements made in the memorial were substantially true.

Mr. ROWETT wished to offer a suggestion to the committee. In the case recently in the Supreme Court, where the parties who were in the junk seized off Cape d'Aguilar were up, he asked the committee to refer to the terms in which the Chief-Justice then expressed himself in reference to the surrender of the prisoners. The language used by him had been very much to the point; and coming from such a source it might materially aid the object of the memorial. (Hear hear).

The meeting then terminated.

THE BLOCKADE OF HONGKONG.

We annex the Memorial on the above subject as finally decided upon by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce:—

MEMORIAL.

To the Right Honorable THE EARL OF CARNARVON, *Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.*

The Memorial of the undersigned, Members of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, humbly sheweth:—

1.—That the trade of the Colony of Hongkong is, and has been for some time past most seriously affected and injured by the proceedings of a number of armed vessels that lie in wait at the entrances to the harbor, and pounce upon all junks entering or leaving it, and upon the pretext that certain regulations made by the Hoppo of Canton have not been complied with, either extort money from those on board the said junks, or in some instances force them to proceed to Canton, where the junks and cargoes are either confiscated, or the owners subjected to heavy penalties and fines.

2.—That the armed vessels above referred to commit these illegal acts under the authority, and with the sanction of the Hoppo of Canton; with reference to this individual, your Memorialists beg to state that he is not, in the strict sense of the word, an officer of the Chinese Government; he is merely a farmer of the duties of the port of Canton, paying a certain sum to the Imperial Government, and pocketing any surplus which he can contrive to make. This system in the hands of an unscrupulous man must be productive of great evils and extortion; the surplus is said to be several millions of taels, a great proportion of which your Memorialists have no hesitation in stating is obtained in the illegal manner stated in the first paragraph.

3.—That the said Hoppo has in the most arbitrary and illegal manner issued regulations to the effect that all junks and their cargoes must be reported *at his Custom House at Canton*, pay such duties as he may choose to impose, and obtain a clearance *before leaving the port of Hongkong*, otherwise they are liable to be seized by his armed cruisers at the outlets from this harbor, and confiscated. Your Memorialists urge that these high-handed proceedings utterly destroy the freedom of this port, which freedom was guaranteed to all Chinese traders by the public proclamation of Sir Charles Elliott, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, dated the 7th day of June, 1841, A.D.; that proclamation not only guaranteed the freedom of this port, but also undertook to punish any attempts to interfere with such freedom.

4.—That the regulation aforesaid, forcing vessels to obtain their clearances and pay duties at Canton, a port over ninety miles distant, has had the most injurious effect on the trade of the Colony generally, but more especially on the trade in British manufactures. Your Memorialists have been assured by Chinese merchants residing in this Colony, that a considerable trade which existed formerly between the small ports along the coast and this Colony (native produce such as tea, sugar, &c., being imported and British manufactures, Singapore produce, &c., being exported in return) has entirely ceased. A trade of a similar nature with the Island of Hainan has very much diminished through the same cause.

5.—That in addition to the armed vessels of the Hoppo, there are many others also armed belonging to the collector of the leking (war tax) and the farmer of the salt tax; all these vessels prey indiscriminately on the junks trading with this Colony. A case happened recently where one of these vessels was seized by the police and clearly convicted of firing shotted guns at junks within a few yards of the shore of this island, near Cape D'Aguilar. Your Memorialists greatly regret that the crew of this vessels were not punished for a breach of the laws of this Colony, but were handed over instead to the Chinese authorities at Canton, and there is every reason to believe that these men, properly amenable to a severe punishment, suffered no penalty at all, or merely a nominal one, and the impression unfortunately left on the minds of the Chinese, is that the Local Government of Her Majesty acted in this matter under coercion and in terror of the power of the Chinese authorities at Canton. When a *nolle prosequi* was entered at the Supreme Court of Hongkong by the Attorney-General, the Chief-Justice remarked strongly upon this case of rendition.

6.—That all the armed vessels aforesaid, viz., those of the farmer of the Customs duties, the farmer of the salt tax and the collector of the leking or war tax are, apparently under the supervision of an armed steam-gunboat named the *Peng Chao Hai*; this vessel claims the rights of a man-of-war to enter and leave the harbor at anyhour without reporting herself, or obtaining a clearance, and having as is well known a number of spies in the Colony, the movements of every trading junk are ascertained, and on such junk attempting to leave the Colony she is at once overhauled with the aforesaid results.

7.—The Hoppo employs on board the armed vessels referred to, a number of Europeans, and amongst them British subjects, notably the Captain of the gun-boat just mentioned the *Peng Chao Hai*. The employment of the aforesaid British subjects is, in the opinion of your Memorialists, a most objectionable practice, as the Chinese traders attribute a great deal of the hardship and oppression they undergo to this fact, and a feeling of bitterness is engendered which may some day revenge itself on Europeans generally in China; your Memorialists are also of opinion that British subjects serving on board these vessels, which are to all intents and purposes ships-of-war, are acting in contravention of, and punishable under the Foreign Enlistment Act, 59 of Geo. 3rd, c. 69, sec. 2.

8.—From information derived from some of the most reliable Chinese traders, your Memorialists understand that junks leaving this port for others, such as those in the islands of Formosa and Hainan, have practically to pay double duty, as the authorities of those ports, or the subordinate officers in their employ, ignore the payments to the Canton authorities, so that the unfortunate junk owners are plundered on all sides with very little chance of redress, the process of applying through the Government of this Colony to Her Majesty's Consul at Canton being most unsatisfactory; this officer may institute an enquiry, but such is the untruthfulness of Chinese officials, that every means would be adopted to prevent him arriving at the true state of the case. As an instance of this, your Memorialists beg to narrate the case of the Chinese trading junk *Yum Hop Sing*. This vessel having completed a lawful voyage from a port in the Island of Formosa, her papers being in perfect order in accordance with the custom of the port she had left, was entering the harbor of this Colony when she was boarded, and on the plea of her not having a document called a "grand chop," was seized, towed to Canton, condemned and sold, together with her cargo. Her owners sought redress through the British Consul at Canton; the reply of that official, which was translated to them by an officer of this Colony, was to the effect that the Consul had made a searching enquiry into the case and had come to the conclusion that the junk was lawfully seized in Chinese waters and under Chinese law, on the following ground that "she could not produce an export duty receipt for some tea, sugar, and other produce which she had on board." The Consul made these further statements "that she was captured by the revenue cruiser in command of Captain Palmer (the *Peng Chao Hai*);" that the owner and master appeared at the office of the Superintendent of Customs at Canton, and having acknowledged the attempt to smuggle the goods into Hongkong, paid a fine for the release of junk and cargo. So far from these statements being true, the captain and owner have assured your Memorialists that they can prove them to be entirely false and that the real facts are as follow: "That they paid all the duties that were demanded in Formosa, that their papers were in perfect order and such as they have been trading with for years; that their junk was not seized by the revenue cruiser commanded by Captain Palmer, but by a Chinese built war junk; that they never appeared at Canton and acknowledged the attempt to smuggle goods into Hongkong; that they never paid a fine and obtained the release of their junk and cargo, but on the contrary the junk and cargo were sold by the Canton authorities who have converted the proceeds to their own use. Your Memorialists trust that the above narrative will convince your Lordship of the difficulty experienced by Chinese traders in this Colony, when they endeavour to obtain restitution of their property through the efforts of Her Majesty's Consul at Canton. Your Memorialists regret to state that this official seems to accept the statements of the Canton Customs authorities as true and to throw discredit on assertions made against them.

9.—That in consequence of the continual complaints of the English and Chinese merchants residing in the port of Hongkong, a Commission was issued to enquire into the alleged grievances, but notwithstanding the great importance of this enquiry with regard to the interests of a mercantile community such as that of Hongkong, the Government of this Colony has, to the extreme regret of your Memorialists, considered it advisable to withhold from them a copy of the Report of the Commission, otherwise your Memorialists would have been enabled to enter more fully into the grievances set out in this Memorial. The correspondence which passed between the Colonial Secretary and the Chamber on this subject is as follows:—

"Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce,
"Hongkong, June 16th, 1874.

"The Hon. J. GARDINER AUSTIN,
"*Colonial Secretary,*
"Hongkong.

"SIR,—At a special meeting of the Committee of this Chamber held on the 15th inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, which I have now the honor to submit for the information of His Excellency the Governor:—

"Resolved,—That the Committee of this Chamber have learned with much surprise that His Excellency the Governor has, through their delegate, declined to furnish a copy of the Report of the Commission of Enquiry upon the alleged grievances sustained by the Chinese traders, from the action of the Chinese Customs officers and cruizers which harass the trade of the Colony. That up to the present, the Chamber has purposely abstained from drawing up a Memorial addressed to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, in order that it might have the benefit of the researches of the Commission in making such representations as might be deemed advisable against the grievances so long complained of, and whereas His Excellency had requested the the Chamber to appoint one of its members to sit upon the Commission, the Committee naturally inferred that they would receive a copy of the Report. That the Committee are of opinion that the labors of the Commission will be much more complete for reference to the Secretary of State for the Colonies if the large mercantile interests of this Colony as represented by the Chamber (being deeply interested in this important question), are allowed the opportunity of adding their experience and information by supplementing the Report of the Commission with a Memorial of their own.'

"'Resolved, therefore, that in view of the above, an application in the name of the Chamber be now respectfully made to His Excellency the Governor for a copy of the Report of the Commission.'

"In doing so the Committee desire to call His Excellency's attention to the fact that the subject of the action of the Customs authorities at Canton, with respect to the trade of this Colony, has been one in which the Chamber has taken an active interest for some time past, and repeated efforts have been made to engage the attention of the proper authorities in respect to the abuses complained of so frequently.

"It was, therefore, with pleasure and satisfaction that the request for a member of the Chamber to join the Commission was received, and the Chamber was in great hopes that by means of a strong and combined effort on the part of the Government and of the community the long existing unsatisfactory state of affairs would be effectually remedied.

"The Committee have accordingly expressed no little surprise that a copy of the Report of the Commission of Inquiry had been declined to the Chamber's delegate, and further that said Report had been referred for the consideration of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies. In view of the position of the Chamber with respect to this Commission, and the active part it has taken in the agitation of this question, the Committee beg most respectfully to record their opinion, that in any such reference as above mentioned, the Chamber is entitled to an expression of its views, in connection with the Report, for the consideration of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

"Trusting that the request of the Committee as contained in the above resolutions will meet with His Excellency's best consideration, I have the honor to be, Sir,"

"Your most obedient servant,
"(Signed) P. RYRIE, Chairman."

"Colonial Secretary's Office,
"Hongkong, 18th June, 1874.

"SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, transmitting an application from the Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce for a copy of the Report of a Commission appointed to enquire into alleged grievances sustained by the Chinese traders at Hongkong from the action of the Chinese Customs officers and cruisers.

"In reply, I am desired by the Governor to state that with every desire to meet the views and wishes of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, His Excellency feels himself unable to comply with their request without previous communication with Her Majesty's Government, who are alone competent to deal effectually with questions arising out of the Report, for a copy of which they apply.

"I am further desired to inform you, for the information of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, that His Excellency will readily forward any representation or Memorial with which they may entrust him for transmission to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies."

"I have the honor to be, Sir,
"Your most obedient Servant
"(Signed,) J. GARDINER AUSTIN,
"Colonial Secretary.

"The Honorable P. RYRIE,
"Chairman,
"Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce."

10.—The Report of the proceedings of the Commission of Inquiry, referred to in the above paragraph, will be in the hands of your Lordship, and it may be that the information therein contained is of a fuller character than your Memorialists have been able to obtain. The statements by Chinese merchants set forth in this Memorial are believed to be in substance correct, and a simple denial on the part of the Chinese authorities is not considered by your Memorialists entitled to be received in preference thereto.

11.—Your Memorialists would urge upon your Lordship that those proceedings of the Hoppo and the Authorities of Canton are in contravention of the Treaty of Peace and Friendship entered into by the respective Governments of Great Britain and China, and as the latter Government has ceded the Island of Hongkong to the former, it is an unlawful proceeding to blockade all its approaches and thus render the Proclamations of Her Majesty's Government completely nugatory.

Your Memorialists, therefore, pray your Lordship to take such action in the matter as will induce the Government of China, which now claims a place in the comity of civilized nations, to act in accordance with the practice of other nations and collect its duties from its own subjects at its own ports on goods imported into or exported from said ports, and to cease harassing and injuring the trade of this Colony in the manner set forth in this Memorial.

And your Memorialists will ever pray, &c.

Hongkong, August, 1874.

[A portion of the above correspondence has already been published in this paper, but we reproduce it in order to give the entire memorial as sent forward.—ED. *D. P.*]

THE RECENT TYPHOON.

(Japan Gazette, July 28th.)

The Agent of the M. M. Co. has favored us with the following report of the voyage of the S. S. *Volga*:—Left Hongkong, 15th July, at noon; splendid weather. On the morning of 16th, met with a very heavy mist on passing the Lamook Islands. Went at half-speed; continually sounding the alarm whistle. About 10 a.m., the mist commenced to rise, the wind coming from the N. E., increasing gradually, and the barometer inclined to fall. During the 17th, the fresh N. E. wind retarded the speed of the vessel very considerably. About 7 o'clock p.m., when rounding the island of Formosa, the heavy sea caused the ship to roll and pitch heavily; and the seas coming on board washed away all the loose gear from the deck. The awnings were stowed away quickly, to save them from being washed overboard. At 8 p.m., the barometer falling, the sea increasing, and the sky looking very threatening, with heavy rain falling, left no doubt of the approach of a cyclone. After taking all necessary precautions which the greatest prudence could devise, to meet the bad weather, the ports were all closed with wooden panels made specially for this purpose. Skylights and gangways were also battened down. At 9 p.m., the wind commenced to blow steadily from the N.E. and increased in force, barometer falling; now there was no longer doubt that the *Volga* was threatened with a typhoon from the eastward, and found she was in the line of one. Immediately seeing the position of the vessel, steered for the west, to avoid the centre, the proximity of the North point of the island of Formosa, which still bore to the S.W., would not allow of making a course more to the southward than direct west. The course to the west was continued till 2 a.m. on the 18th, when the wind passed from the N.N.E. to the North, then to the N.W., then to the S.W., at 3 o'clock, the barometer having a tendency to rise. At half-past nine, the barometer having risen very sensibly, made a good course to the N.E., profiting by the S.E. winds of the cyclone. The greatest barometrical fall at the height of the hurricane was 730 millimètres, at 4 a.m. This dreadful weather lasted 15 hours.

On resuming the course, the ship's speed was below her general capabilities, and the engine made more revolutions than usual. After a careful examination it was discovered that three out of the six blades of the propeller were missing.

On the 20th, at 2 p.m., we entered the Sea of Japan by the Cecile Archipelago. At 10 p.m., the wind went round to the N.E., blowing with great force, the horizon very lowering.

21st.—Weather just the same; the ship being at times almost ungovernable.

22nd.—At 4 a.m., the wind increasing, heavy sea running, and the ship unmanageable, put her head to sea. The barometer was at 755 m/m; the appearance of the clouds, heavy N.E. and E. swell, and the wind at the same time increasing in force as the barometer commenced to fall, with rain in torrents, made me fear another cyclone. I took the same precautions as in the preceding one, to resist its disastrous effects.

On the 23rd, at 10 a.m., a dry N. E. wind. I still kept her head to sea. In the afternoon, the fastenings which secure the rudder to the stern-post broke, also carrying away the steering gear connecting with the bridge. Efforts were made to secure the rudder, which were successful at first, but, unfortunately, the rudder carried away, by its movements, everything which was opposed to it. We tried several times to master it, but all efforts were fruitless, and the rudder was at the mercy of the waves, which caused it to beat against the stern-post, producing such shocks as to cause the greatest uneasiness. After the breaking of the rudder-fastenings the engines were stopped, and the ship put under fore-and-aft sails, as to escape the great force of the sea and the violence of the wind.

I gave orders to prepare all that was necessary to repair the rudder fastenings, at the same time making another rudder to serve for the time being. At noon of the 25th, succeeded in securing the rudder, notwithstanding the heavy sea running, and at 3 p.m. resumed our course for Yokohama; the rudder having been in a disabled state 42 hours, beating about on all sides, having no bolts to secure it, with the exception of the nut at the base of the stern-post.

This last cyclone held from the 21st to the 24th. The barometer fell to 740 m/m.

The sails, although stowed, were torn to shreds by the violence of the wind, and the coverings and contents of the boats were blown away. The holds remained perfectly dry, although the bridge had been constantly deluged.

Notwithstanding all these precautions it is feared there will have been much damage to the cargo, caused by the working of the vessel, and the leakages through the deck seams. The ship arrived safely at this port at 1 o'clock p.m. to-day.

THE WRECK OF S.S. "LAPTEK," AND THE TYPHOON IN MASOU BAY.

The report of the wreck of the steamship *Laptek*, Capt. Tough, has of course appeared in your columns, but a few particulars relating thereto and the statement made before Lloyds' Agent by Edward Gibbon, seaman on board H.M.S. *Kestrel*, may be of sad interest to many of your readers.

It will be remembered that the *Laptek* left Swatow on the 26th of June, with a cargo of sugar for Shanghai. Capt. Tough had evidently received orders from his owners or agents to call in at Kelung on his way up, for, a little before 9 p.m., his vessel had rounded Foki Point, the North point of Formosa, and was steering towards Kelung Island, which is at the entrance of Kelung harbour.

At precisely 9 p.m.—Captain Tough being at the time on the bridge—and the last throw of the lead being, I understand, 13 fathoms and no bottom, the ship struck something hard under water. The officers on board scarcely felt the shock; it was so slight, and did not seem to stop the way of the vessel. The steamer was made to proceed at full speed, and within 10 minutes there were 2 feet of water in the forehold and in 20 minutes eight feet. Captain Tough at once decided to beach the vessel, and accordingly steered direct for the shore, and succeeded, just in time to prevent the vessel foundering, in running the *Laptek* on the sandy beach in Masou Bay, a place only 8 miles distant from Kelung and about 22 from Tamsui.

The weather being fine and it being a moonlight night, Captain Tough at once landed all the passengers in his ship's boats at Kelung, where they arrived at 1 a.m. on the morning of 29th. He then went on board the Chinese gunboat *Fulo Sing* and reported the loss of his vessel. The Chinese Commander at once ordered steam, at 3 a.m. was under weigh, and before daylight was at the scene of the wreck. Cargo-boats were also sent off, and before the day was over nearly all the cargo worth saving (nearly 3,000 bags sugar) was landed and stored safely in Kelung.

Captain Tough for some days after this tried to discover the hole in the bottom of the vessel and made attempts to raise the hull with junks, but all to no avail, so, on the 3rd July, he decided to abandon the vessel, and to throw her on the hands of the underwriters. The same day Lloyds' Agent took possession, and as the valuable engines were all in order, it was thought advisable to get them out as speedily as possible, previous to selling the hull. Arrangements were made through Captain Tough that the *Laptek's* engineers, officers, stokers, and crew should receive double wages if they would work hard in removing the engines, and an extra sum was promised if they succeeded in getting them out complete. From the 5th to the 13th the crew, officers, and stokers in fact every one but the foreign engineers, worked very hard, and the upper portion of the engines and much valuable property had been recovered and sent to Kelung.

On the 9th instant the *Kestrel*, Captain Theobald, arrived, and he was requested by Lloyds' Agent to give assistance. The *Kestrel* steamed round on the 12th instant to Masou Bay, and Captain Theobald, at the request of Lloyds' Agent, sent off to the *Laptek* a working party, commanded by two officers, namely, six seamen and four stokers, and Lieut. Gardner and Mr. Jones, first engineer. The seamen were to guard the wreck from pl

THE TEA TRADE.

To the Editor of the "North-China Daily News."

Sir.—I am not a little surprised that some of your Tea correspondents have omitted to refer to the goings on in this extraordinary market. Silk appears to have occupied the attention and excited the interest of those immediately engaged in it, but the "fragant leaf" this season is fraught with danger to those who have any connection with it, and strange it is that no reference should have been made to it.

Telegrams from London are now beginning to arrive telling us of the "inevitable," and can there be a doubt how disastrous the results will be to those engaged in the trade for months to come, if not through all the Season. Hankow and Kinkiang statistics, which appear to be expressly compiled either to confuse or deceive Shanghai shippers, now point to an actual *excess* in the supplies of first and second crop Teas, and as prices have been remunerative to the Teamen, who will doubt that the third crop yield will be a most abundant one also. Foochow is already 70,000 chests in excess to date, and thanks to the very remunerative prices given, especially by the operators for Australia, the present increase is likely to be added to by a prolific third crop yield. All this would point to a large excess from China for season 1874-75, and the total now looks, as if it would be 150,000,000 lbs. or over. If to this be added 23,000,000 lbs., the estimated Indian supplies, it will give a supply of $173,000,000 lbs., against the Home requirements of probably 165,000,000 lbs., which will add 8,000,000 lbs. to the stock in London on the arrival of the next season's crop.

How then can prices be otherwise than low throughout the season, and can it be doubted that the losses on most Teas will be extremely heavy? Judging by present signs, it would appear that the day is not far off when good common Congou will be 10d. per lb, and medium Teas one shilling, which will cover the great bulk of the purchases of the past month in Shanghai, costing 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d. per lb.

New Teas appear to be a mystery and also a gamble, with all the chances against the shipper. I am told that some "Pingsuey" Teas have been shipped at a cost of 2s. 8d. per lb., which compare with Teas sold by auction and advised by the last mail at 1s. 8d. per lb.!! And if the Adulteration Act is strictly carried out (which appears possible, judging by late telegrams from London) not a leaf has been shipped this season that may not be confiscated. Reports of offers made for Teenkai Teas, if true, would make them out to be worth in Shanghai 10 to 12 Taels, or 25 per cent. over the present New York values. American buyers affirm that the best chops of Moyune and Teenkai are worth 34 to 36 Taels only in America, by actual sales telegraphed, with a bad outlook, seeing that the New York market is already flooded with very superior Japan Teas, with an export about double that of last season to date, and clean common Oolong Tea is worth the equivalent of 9d. per lb. only, another adverse feature. I may be taking a gloomy view of the situation,—as an early shipper, unfortunately, my remarks are a reflection of my pocket, and I may be wrong, but to my idea I never saw things look so bad for Tea for many years. If I am wrong, I shall be glad to know where.

Yours faithfully
A TEA SHIPPER.

Shanghai, 27th July, 1874.

P.S.—Are people aware that 6 months' supply of Congou has gone forward in the first *two* months of the season?

For Sale.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS, BRASS-FOUNDERS,
BELL-HANGERS, AND
GAS FITTERS.

Estimates, for WATER SUPPLIES from WELLS or GOVERNMENT MAINS.
Do. for WELL SINKING.
Do. for GAS SERVICES.

FOR SALE.
PLUMBERS' and GAS FITTERS' FITTINGS of all descriptions.
BATHS, Wash-hand BASINS, WATER CLOSETS, URINALS, Stop and Bib COCKS, Stench TRAPS, SOLDERS, &c.
GASELIERS, BRACKETS, LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, GLOBES.
Green, Gold, and Deep LACQUERS.
BELLS and BELL FITTINGS, GONGS and GONG FITTINGS.
Iron, Lead, Brass, and Copper PIPES.
Tin, Lead, Brass, and Copper SHEETS.
Galvanized Iron PIPES and FITTINGS, all sizes.
LIFT and FORCE PUMPS, Ships' FIRE ENGINES.
PUMPS and Pump GEAR of every description to order.
LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS Fixed.
GAS BRACKETS and CHANDELIERS repaired and relacquered.
PLUMBING and GAS FITTING REPAIRS punctually attended to.
No. 1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST,
HONGKONG.
tf 968 22nd June, 1874.

NOW READY.
BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1873. Price $10.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown } CANVAS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

NOW READY.
IMPERIAL QUARTO.
ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY,
WITH THE
PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.
AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.
FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.
To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.
For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.
TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.,
GENERAL DRAPERS AND OUTFITTERS,
TAILORS, &c., &c.,
are now SHOWING:—
FANCY FLANNELS and LIGHT TWEEDS for SUITS, made especially for the Climate.
WHITE and FANCY DUCKS and DRILLS.
The above Goods are made up to order under the careful supervision of West End Cutters.
PAJAMA SUITS, in FANCY FLANNEL, TWILL, and LINEN; various patterns.
Gentlemen's LONG CLOTH SHIRTS, Military Fronts.
Gentlemen's DRESS SHIRTS, Embroidered Fronts.
Gentlemen's REGATTA SHIRTS, with Collars attached.
Gentlemen's OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE TWILL SHIRTS, with Collars.
FELT HATS (Christy's make) of the latest styles.
WHITE, SPECKLED, and PANAMA STRAW HATS.
COLLARS, in all the newest shapes.
GRENADINE SCARVES and TIES, Fancy Colors, and BLACK SILK, COTTON, and MERINO HALF-HOSE, Striped and White.
UNDERVESTS and PANTS, in Silk, Gauze, Smedley's, and other makes.
HANDKERCHIEFS, Fine Cambric, Plain and Colored Borders.
SILK UMBRELLAS, with Plain and Fancy Sticks.
BOOTS and SHOES of Dawson's well-known make, best quality.
SOLAR PITH HATS and HELMETS, direct from Calcutta.
Ellwood's Patent Regulation HELMETS.
PORTMANTEAUS of Solid and Bazil Leather, in different sizes; also, the GLADSTONE TRAVELLING BAGS, and SOILED LINEN BAGS, necessaries on a voyage.
DRESS TRUNKS, for Ladies.
SETS of STUDS, SOLITAIRES and LINKS, in Gold and Ivory.
PERFUMERY, TOOTH POWDERS, OILS, POMADES, and other REQUISITES for the Toilet.
FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
Large Assortment of LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, ANTIMACASSARS.
WHITE and COLORED MOSQUITO NETS.
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PLAIN and FANCY CURTAIN REPS, DAMASKS, &c.
PRINTED and EMBROIDERED TABLE COVERS.
BRASS WINDOW CORNICES, CURTAIN POLES, and FITTINGS.
WHITE and FANCY COLORED BED QUILTS.
TOILET COVERS to match.
FINE SUMMER BLANKETS, in all sizes.
TAPESTRY and BRUSSELS CARPETS.
VELVET SOFA and CENTRE DITTO.
FLOOR CLOTHS, in all widths up to 8 yards wide.
DITTO, in Large Squares, with Border all round, suitable for Dining Rooms.
COIR MATS and MATTINGS.
GILT, CHEVAL, and MAHOGANY TOILET GLASSES.
Just arrived,
A Large Assortment of BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS, in various sizes and colours.
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD AND STANLEY STREET,
HONGKONG;
AND AT SHANGHAI.

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To CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS.
WM. CHILLINGWORTH & SON'S Crown PORT and SHERRY, in Bottles and Casks.
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Very Superior Breakfast CLARET.
Jules Mumm & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts.
Courvoisier's BRANDY, 2, 3, and 4 Stars.
Thomas Berry & Son's ALE, in Hogsheads, (to arrive).
Flower & Son's Stratford-upon-Avon ALE, in Hogsheads and Kilderkins.
SHEATHING FELT.
Apply to
T. G. LINSTEAD,
OR TO
MESSRS. R. S. WALKER & Co.
1m 1156 Hongkong, 24th July, 1874.

FOR SALE
L. TAMPIER & CIE'S, BORDEAUX.
CLARET—Medoc, St. Julien, St. Estephe, Chateau Lagrange, Chateau Palmer, Chateau Lafite, Pommard, Chambertin, Graves, Chateau La Tour Blanche, in cases of 1 doz. Quarts and 2 doz. Pints.
CHAMPAGNE—Carte Noire, Carte Blanche, Carte Verte, Carte D'Or, in Quarts and Pints.
COGNAC—Fine CHAMPAGNE, Superior.
CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints, of B. & E. Perrier, Cholons.
Otard Dupuy & Co.'s COGNAC.
LANDSTEIN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 994 Hongkong, 26th June, 1874.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.
C. LAZARUS AND CO.,
Incorporated with Shearwood and Co.,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
AND
GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY, & H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
55, 59, 60, & 61, *Bentinck Street,*
CALCUTTA.
BILLIARD TABLES.
C. LAZARUS & Co.'s Billiard Tables are now the only ones appreciated in India, as a long and steady experience extending over 50 years has proved them to be the best and most suitable for the climate. C. L. & Co. have received a large number of very flattering testimonials from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, Manila, Java, Straits, and Persia, testifying to the superior make and quality of their Billiard Tables, and while thanking their Friends and Patrons in China for the liberal support so long extended to their firm, would, in soliciting further patronage, beg to mention the following facts which have conduced to the success their efforts have hitherto met with. Every table is made of *solid wood, well seasoned and not veneered.* The Cushions are constructed on an entirely new principle, introduced by C. L. and Co., and unlike that adopted by English makers, and are much more durable and lively than English-made cushions. No table leaves C. L. and Co.'s premises until it has been standing ready finished for over 12 months, in order to ensure perfectly seasoned material. Every article of furniture, also, that leaves C. LAZARUS and Co.'s Establishment, is guaranteed of Solid and Seasoned Wood.
C. L. & Co. have always ready a large stock of new Cushions on their peculiar principle, and which can be supplied for any table, the accurate length and breadth of the slate bed only being required.
C. L. and Co. have always in hand a large stock of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cloth, and every requisite for the Billiard Table.
Old Cushions renewed on C. LAZARUS & Co.'s peculiar principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.
BILLIARD LAMPS.
Six and Eight Light Lamps for Oil, or Kerosine, the latter with burners on the duplex principle, giving a light equal to twelve ordinary lamps. Eighteen light ring burner Gas Pendants, with rod to suspend over table.
C. LAZARUS AND Co. have been appointed Sole Agents in India and the East for
THE NEW PATENT
ELECTRIC BILLIARD MARKER,
by means of which the score can be marked from the cushion of the table.
Price Lists, Catalogues, and all information may be obtained from
MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., who have consented to act as C. LAZARUS and Co.'s Agents in Hongkong, Shanghai, and Japan, and by whom all orders will be received and forwarded to Calcutta by the earliest opportunity. [766

Insurances.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.
THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 %) only.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.
ON and after this date the above Company will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) on Local Risks only.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 876 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company's Fire Department, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current rates, subject to an immediate discount of Twenty per cent.
THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.
1y 790 Hongkong, 20th May, 1874.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.
NOTICE.
ON and after this date the above Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) on Local Risks only.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 877 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one
FIRST-CLASS RISK,
at Current Rates.
A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
Established 1809.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the following rates, subject to a discount of 20 %.
Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from Town, and their Contents ..... ¼ per cent. per annum.
Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents ..... ¾ "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents ..... 1 "
SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES.
Not exceeding ten days, } ¼ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding one month ..... } ½ "
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months ..... } ¾ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months } ¾ "
Above 6 months ..... the full annual rate.
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1903 Hongkong, 8th May, 1874.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1849.
THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.
A. McIVER, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.
THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates,* subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 471 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.
THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.
MELCHERS & Co.
tf 674 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon current local rates of Premia, will be returned on Insurances against fire, effected with this Office.
EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1174 25th June, 1872.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.
No charge for Policy fees.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 385

NOTICE.
THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 10 days, ¼ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month, ½ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months ..... ¾ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months ..... ¾ do. do.
EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.
tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

Business Announcements.

JAMES WHITFIELD, Clarington Brook Forge and Iron Foundry, Wigan, Lancashire, England, Maker of the Celebrated Spades, Shovels, Forks, Miners' Tools, Cart Arms, Hubes; also Small Engines, Mortar Mills, Iron Castings for Collieries, Gas and Iron Works, &c., &c. Dealer in Files, Saws, Steel, Builders' and Mechanics' Tools, Safety Lamps, Hoisting Blocks, Jacks, Anvils, Vices, Bellows, Screws, Bolts, Washers, Rivets, Nails, Safes, Locks, Hinges, and all Ironmongery Goods of best quality as used for home consumption. [4 1270 Aug. 15

DIPLOMA OF MERIT, VIENNA EXHIBITION, 1873.
THE CELEBRATED YORKSHIRE RELISH. The most delicious and cheapest Sauce in the World, and has a larger sale than any other Sauce. To be had of Grocers, Oilmen, &c. Trade Mark, "Willow Pattern plate."
Prepared by
GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co.,
LEEDS, ENGLAND.

DIPLOMA OF MERIT, VIENNA EXHIBITION, 1873.
GOODALL'S QUININE WINE. The best and most agreeable tonic yet introduced. For the relief of Indigestion, General Debility, and Loss of Appetite, &c., it is invaluable. Recommended by the most eminent Chemists of the day, Arthur Hill Hassall, M.D., Wordsworth B. Scott, Esq., F.C.S., F.A.S.L., F.R.S.S., &c., the *Lancet*, the *Food Journal*, *Medical Press, Chemist*, &c., &c. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c. Prepared by
GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co.,
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DIPLOMA OF MERIT, VIENNA EXHIBITION, 1873.
GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER. The best in the World. Makes delicious Bread without Yeast; Puddings, Pastry, &c., without Eggs, Butter, or Lard. One trial will convince the most sceptical of its superiority over all others. Sold by Grocers, Oilmen, &c. Prepared by
GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co.,
521 686] LEEDS, ENGLAND. [June 6

J. & E. ATKINSON,
WHOLESALE & EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
23, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON. Established 1799.
Exhibition Prize Medals.—London, 1862—Prize Medal. Paris, 1867—Only Silver Medal. Cordova, 1872—Only Medal Awarded—Lima, 1872—The Silver Medal. Vienna, 1873—Grand Medal—"Progress."
Atkinson's Celebrated WHITE ROSE and other PERFUMES. Atkinson's Celebrated EAU DE COLOGNE. Atkinson's Celebrated BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.
N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender-waters, Eau de Cologes, &c., manufactured in bond, and shipped duty free at great reduction. PRICE LIST OF APPLICATION.
CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON's Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct, or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the world. [521 1180 July 25

PETROLEUM LAMPS.—WRIGHT AND BUTLER, *Manufacturers and Exporters, Birmingham.* Table, Street, and Station Lamps and Lanterns of all descriptions. Chandeliers, Brackets, &c., in great variety. Lamps fitted with American or any other description of Burner. Patentees of the celebrated "*Eclipse.*"—*No Chimney Burner!* Specially adapted for up-country districts, as all breakage of chimneys is avoided, and the light given much greater than that of any other burner same size wick. Photographs and Books containing over 500 designs upon application. Indents must be sent through an English house or covered by drafts 60 days' sight. [521 995 June 27

TRADE MARK.
ON A WREATH.
A LION RAMPANT GARDANT,
HOLDING A CROWN PROPER.
ELLWOOD'S
HATS AND HELMETS

LEA AND PERRINS' Celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.
CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.
The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to
ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,
and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, label, stopper*, and *bottle*. Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally. [521 843 May 30.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER, as supplied to Her Majesty's Government.
This POWDER is quite harmless to Animal Life, but is perfectly unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Cockroaches, Beetles, Gnats, Mosquitoes, Moths in Furs, and every other species of insects in all stages of metamorphosis. Sold in Packets.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS, a Purely VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.
THOMAS KEATING, London, Export Chemist and Druggist. [April 4
261 612]

FRAUD.
ON the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS of MESSRS. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT, and on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to
TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.
CAUTION.—Any one *selling spurious pickles or stores*, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, with the corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in China. [426 997 July 4

OAKEY and SON'S EMERY and BLACK LEAD MILLS,
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.
OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH. Packets, 3d. each; tins, 6d., 1s. 6d., and 4s. each.
OAKEY'S INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS, from 1s. 6d. each.
OAKEY'S SILVERSMITHS' SOAP (NON-MERCURIAL).
For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro-plate, Plate Glass, Marble, &c. Tablets, 6d. each.
OAKEY'S GENUINE EMERY, GRAIN AND FLOUR.
OAKEY'S EMERY AND GLASS CLOTH.
OAKEY'S CABINET GLASS PAPER, BLACK LEAD, &c.
OAKEY'S GOODS Sold by Ironmongers, Grocers, Oilmen, Brushmakers, Druggists, and Storekeepers generally. [521 66 Jan. 10.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL is the best and safest Restorer and Beautifier of the Human Hair. It prevents hair from falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, cleanses it from scurf and dandriff, making it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy. Great caution is necessary to ask for ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, and avoid all others, this being the only genuine. Price, 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d., equal to 4 small, and 21s. per bottle. CAUTION.—Each bottle has a glass stopper instead of the cork as formerly. All with the cork are spurious imitations.
ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and beautifies the Teeth, strengthens the Gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a PEARL-LIKE WHITENESS. Price, 2s. 9d. per box.
ROWLANDS' KALYDOR realises a Healthy Purity of Complexion and a Softness and Delicacy of Skin. Soothing, cooling, and purifying, it eradicates all Cutaneous Eruptions and Discolourations. Price, 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.
ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYME never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent Brown or Black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing or perspiration can remove it. Price, 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Bazaars throughout China and Japan. "Ask for 'ROWLANDS' ARTICLES'." A. ROWLAND & SONS, 20, Hatton Garden, London. [801 897

MANUFACTURERS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. M. THE QUEEN, THE ROYAL NAVY, AT THE ROYAL VICTORIA YARD, DEPTFORD.
D. HOGARTH & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
PRESERVED PROVISIONS.
Ready for immediate use.
REAL TURTLE, MOCK TURTLE, HARE, OX TAIL, MULLIGATAWNY, PATERSINE SOUPS, SCOTCH SALMON, SALMON CUTLETS, KIPPERED SALMON, HERRINGS, MACKEREL, FINNAN HADDOCKS, LOBSTERS, OYSTERS, SARDINES, PRESERVED MEATS OF ALL KINDS, YORK HAMS, BACON, TRUFFLED PATES, OXFORD SAUSAGES, BOLOGNA SAUSAGE, PICKLES, SAUCES, BOTTLED FRUITS, TABLE JELLIES, JAMS, JELLIES, SCOTCH MARMALADES, DESSERT FRUITS, AND OILMAN'S STORES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AND OF THE FINEST QUALITY.
To be had of all respectable Storekeepers.
PRICE LISTS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO
D. HOGARTH & Co.,
"BON ACCORD" WHARF,
223, *WAPPING, LONDON, and at ABERDEEN.*
521 1385] [Aug. 23

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.
THE Steamship
"NAMOA,"
Capt. G. Westoby, will leave for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 15th instant, at 10 A.M., instead of the time previously notified.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
3d 1270 Hongkong, 13th August, 1874.

FOR MANILA.
THE Spanish Steamer
"EMUY,"
Artadi, Master, (unavoidably POSTPONED), will be despatched for the above Port TO-DAY, the 15th instant, at 3 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
R. W. LOWNDES,
Medical Hall, Queen's Road
3d 1266 Hongkong, 12th August, 1874.

STEAM TO FOOCHOW *(Direct.)*
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"MASSILIA"
will leave for the above place at 4 P.M. TO-DAY, the 15th instant.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 11th August, 1874. [5d 1257

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.
THE Steamship
"YESSO,"
Captain Ashton, will leave for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 15th instant, at 5 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
3d 1267 Hongkong, 12th August, 1874.

FOR SAIGON.
THE Spanish Steamer
"ALBAY,"
Capt. Abortis, will be despatched for the above Port on TUESDAY next, the 18th instant, at 10 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
6d 1271 Hongkong, 13th August, 1874.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.
THE departure of the Steamship
"CHINA,"
for the above Ports, is POSTPONED till TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 P.M.
Despatches will close at 2.30 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
7d 1261 Hongkong, 12th August, 1874.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW
THE Steamship
"KWANG-TUNG,"
Captain Pitman, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 1268 Hongkong, 12th August, 1874.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR SHANGHAI,
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO, *and* PORTS *in* JAPAN.
THE Company's Steamship
"HECTOR"
will be despatched on or about the 17th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
1253 Hongkong, 10th August, 1874.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR LONDON, *via* SUEZ CANAL.
THE Company's Steamship
"PATROCLUS"
will be despatched on or about the 20th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
1254 Hongkong, 10th August, 1874.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.
THE A 1 Clipper Barque
"ORANGE GROVE,"
Capt. Hildebrandt, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.
For Freight, at low rate, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 1258 Hongkong, 11th August, 1874.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE A 1 British Barque
"JUAN F. PEARSON,"
Le Boeuf, Master, will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1259 Hongkong, 11th August, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE A 1 American Bark
"MENSHIKOFF,"
Captain Bannister, will load here for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1193 Hongkong, 30th July, 1874.

FOR MANILA.
THE A 1 Spanish Schooner
"UNION,"
Captain Echavarria, will have *immediate despatch* for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 1185 Hongkong, 29th July, 1874.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE A 1 Peruvian Ship
"SAN JUAN,"
(late American Ship "James R. Keeler.")
A. Urtubiaga, Master, will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, at low rates, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1192 Hongkong, 30th July, 1874.

FOR MANILA.
THE Spanish Barque
"ROSE,"
Captain Castillo, will have quick despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BRANDAO & Co.
tf 1128 Hongkong, 20th July, 1874.

FOR LONDON.
THE new A 1 British Clipper Schooner
"JESSIE McDONALD,"
Wm. Sinewright, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
Rate of Freight, £3 7s. 6d. per 50 feet.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1034 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

FOR LONDON.
(To follow the "Faith.")
THE A 1 Clipper Barque
"SING TAI,"
Captain Beeching, will load here, at Whampoa, and at Macao, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to
A. MACG. HEATON,
OR
THOMAS & MERCER,
Canton.
tf 1195 Hongkong, 30th July, 1874.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE A 1 British Barque
"RIFLEMAN,"
Thos. Bishop, Master, will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1063 Hongkong, 6th July, 1874.

FOR LONDON.
THE A 1 new Clipper Barque
"FAITH,"
Captain Lloyd, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to
A. MACG. HEATON,
OR
THOMAS & MERCER,
Canton.
tf 939 Hongkong, 17th June, 1874.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR HAMBURG.
THE A 1 German Barque
"IRENE,"
Captain Behrens, will load at Whampoa and here, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.
tf 1208 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1874.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE A 1 German Barque
"EVERHARD,"
Horstmann, Master, will load here and at Whampoa as above, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 1207 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1874.

FOR SYDNEY *via* FOOCHOW.
THE A 1 Clipper Barque
"MAID OF JUDAH,"
Capt. Webb, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.
For Freight, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 1181 Hongkong, 28th July, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE American Ship
"HIGHLANDER,"
J. W. Wilcomb, Master, will load for the above Port, and have quick despatch.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 1179 Hongkong, 27th July, 1874.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS,
SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.
THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGAT